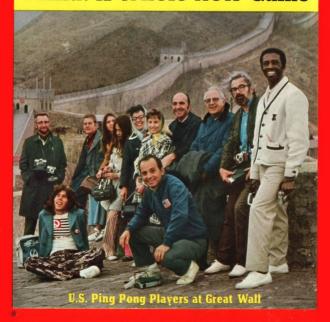
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China: A Whole New Game



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LETTERS

ian-Americans.

Victors and Vanquished

Sir: The howls of outrage emanating from the American people at Lieut, Calley's series. [April 12] seem to indicate that American ento willing to do unto themselves the planeses. America has a moral obligation to judge her own as she has judged others in the past. Or are the norms to be different for the victors and the vanouisheds.

SANJOY SHOME Flin Flon, Manitoba

Sir: How can the Army, an organization that trains people to kill, condemn Lieut. Calley for murder?

MARC IVANCIC Eveleth, Minn.

Sir: So Lieut. Calley has been found guilty. Of what? Of having the courage to fight for his country? That a young man should expose himself to peril only to be court-martialed and convicted upon his return home is incredible. The idea that there is a "right" and "wrong" in war is fulfcrous. I cannot believe that we will allow Calley to serve as scapegoat for our guilty-consciences.

JANET DUNLOP SCHOM College Station, Texas

Sir: Has this nation gone mad? Can a convicted murderer of women and children really become a folk hero? Are we to believe that murder without military reason is the norm for our armed services?

While it is true that Calley alone must not be allowed to bear the total blame,

how can be be considered a scapegoat? A scapegoat is one who bears punishment for the mistakes of others, Is he so in-competent a human being that he is to-tally free of responsibility for his actions?

MARY ANNE HARRISON
Highland Park, III.

Sir: Germans accused of murdering Jews

Sir: Germans accused of murdering Jews and other "enemies of the people" in cold blood during World War II invariably claimed that they were "only doing their duty and following orders," Many Americans who could not accept such an aliot then feel now that Calley's conviction is units. Fortunately. Calley's peers who con-

GUNTHER BIENES Havre de Grace, Md.

Sir: In my opinion, Lieut, Calley represents the tens of thousands of Americans who in the past have gone to foreign lands and waters to defend this country and the things for which it stands. As a World War II veteran, I know war is not pleasant. But to punish Lieut, Calley for carrying out his basic mission—to seek out and destroy the enemy—in wrong.

victed him did not have any such double

If Lieut, Calley's conviction and sentence are permitted to stand, these actions will most surely destroy the necessary fighting spirit of our armed forces.

ORDERS S.P. KORNERS

OSBORNE S.P. KOERNER Captain, U.S.N.R. Arlington, Va.

La Causa Nostra

Sir: I found your article on the Italian-American Civil Rights League [April 5] an insult to all our people. You portray our defensive organizations as fronts for "La Cosa Nostra" but ignore "La Causa Nostra" (Our Cause). We are sick of being discriminated against, stigmatized, debeing called Mafosi, greasers, dumb dagos, guineas and wops. We will not be scapegoats of the WASP gangster establishment, which sees a cure-all for Yankee problems in the persecution of Ital-

> ROBERTO DI SCIPIO El Paso

Sir: As an Italian-American, I say a special thank you to Joe Colombo; what he may be is not certain, but that he is proud of his heritage is. Perhaps TIME will stop printing the words that I have been associated with all my life yet know very little about: La Cosa Nostra and Mafia.

PATSY SCARNECCHIA Würzburg, West Germany

Sir. Surely the Italian-American Civil Rights League could rally around some legitimate grievances rather than splitting straws over The Goddunler, The FBI series and Alka-Sellzer's "spicy meabals." The next thing we know, we're going to have to erase Sciliy from the maps. Somebody in that league is full of pasta.

HARALD O. DOGIANI

Boulder, Colo.

Sir: I have had films of mine picketed by the American Legion in Orange County, Calif., and by the Communist Party in Paris. Thank heavens some order has finally been brought into what people may or may not see on the screen by a truly responsible organization: the Mafia. GEORGE AXELROD

Sir: I suppose even Joe Colombo has done a few good deeds, but Father Gigante would have done better to bless them in private and save his public prayers for the thousands of victims of the Mafia.

Had Father Gigante offered prayers at a Planned Parenthood banquet, I'm sure his bishop would have been induced to comment publicly. As an American of Italian descent, I can only be embarrassed over the whole sad affair.

RICHARD W. FRATTALI Ann Arbor, Mich.

"New" Catholics

Sir: When Joseph Dollinger found it impossible to subscribe to papal infallibility at Vation 1. he felt constrained to leave the When Hans King [April 5] fling [April 5] fling is impossible to subscribe to any infallibility other han God'h, he feets constrained to stuy on Since infallibility is an irreformable position of the Catholic Church, many will wonder why Hans King does not leave their charles and the part of the Catholic Church, Church and Church an

New York City

Sir: It is quite amusing to watch Hans King, as a theologian, sawing away at the branch he is sitting on. For if the propositions of faith are as inadequate as he claims them to be, he is surely not entitled to assert that God is infallible, or that faith is not the acceptance of infallible propositions but a commitment to

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Barother Timothy F.S.C.

Christ and his message. And why bother with Christ's message if he could have been mistaken?

G.H. DUGGAN, S.M. Greenmeadows, New Zealand

Sir: Catholics are aware of the fact that it is Hans Küng who is neither infallible nor indefectible

(THE REV.) G.V. HADDOCK Manhattan

Gore v. Sex

Sir: The author of "Pornography Revisited" [April 5] suggests that there is an inconsistency between the conclusions the Commission on Obscenity and Por-nography and those of the Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Vion the Causes and Prevention olence. This is not the case at all.

The real inconsistency is in protecting tent, while giving G ratings to films which capitalize on blood and gore. THOMAS R. WADDELL

Gainesville, Fla.

You write: "If some have a right to pornography, others have an equal not to have it foisted on them." Have ever thought that the word pornography could be replaced by the words advertising, religion, sport, music, etc.? Each time we open a book or a magazine, we run the risk of being shocked or scandalized. We accept this risk be-cause it is the price of liberty. NORMAND DESCHAMPS

Montreal

Sir: I feel that pornography has a definite detrimental effect on society. It is degrading, demeaning and depersonalizing

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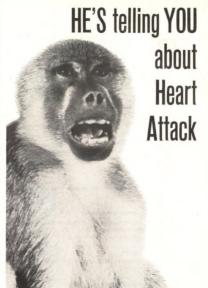
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TRANSI ATION

Stockyards by Bertolt Brecht, Indiana University Press EDWARD G. SEIDENSTICKER-The Sound of the Mountain by Yasunari Kawabata, Alfred A. Knopt

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and makes fun of marriage, fidelity, home life, love and respect. We are surrounded by obscenities in our everyday lives by advertisements stressing virility and sex appeal. How many people are unhappy be-cause they cannot keep up with the frantic pace that books and current movies tell us is "normal" in our sex lives? What ever happened to the idea of loving one person and keeping faithful to one's ideals' (Mrs.) JUDITH F. SOKOL

Bellflower, Calif.

Pure Blood to the Public

Sir: I don't think the Tokyo Giants are all "pure-blood Japanese" [March 29]. Sa-daharu Oh may be a Japanese citizen, but his father is Chinese and only his mother is Japanese.

JAMES C. CHANG Cedar Falls, Iowa

▶ Born and brought up in Japan, First Baseman Oh considers himself Japanese, as does his public.

A Cut

Sir: The item entitled "Goheen Goes" [April 5] said that Princeton has cut the number of prep school graduates to 70% of the freshman class. For the record, the public school graduates made up about 50% when Mr. Goheen became president nearly 14 years ago, and this year were 70% of the freshman class.
WILLIAM H. WEATHERSBY

Vice President for Public Affairs Princeton University

Not Without the Golden Fleece

Sir: Your excellent article on the Na-tional Gallery's new Rogier van der Weyden [April 5] contains a small misstatement that I would like to correct: Sir John Pope-Hennessy never agreed that the sitter was Philip the Good of Burgundy. Like me, he believed that the picture could be connected with the portrait of Philip's wife, Isabella of Portugal. But he realized that it was unlikely, to say the least, that Philip would have been painted not wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece.

The original purpose of the National Gallery picture remains a mystery. Is it a portrait, or is it the image of a saint posed for by a saintly looking model? Very probably it possessed a companion picture or pictures, and all the problems relating to it could be resolved if these should come to light. DAVID CARRITT

The original purpose of the National

London

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MEDINA, TINNIN, PIERCE & BRYANT GETTING ORIENTED

A letter from the PUBLISHER

Henry Luce (w

AS our Hong Kong Bureau Chief for the last three years. Bruce Like India discovered that "China watching is a misnomer. It has real-tly been China reading until now." Barred from the country, most Western newsmen have relied heavily on the voluminous material published and broadcast in China, and on intelligence analyses of events behind the Bambuo Curtan. Though Peking has now allowed a slight partner of the curtan understanding Ping Pong diplomacy, its genesis and potential, still demands depth reporting from the periphery of China and from other continuents.

For this week's cover story, the editors called on Nelan and correspondents in Singapore, Tokyo, Washington, Vienna, Geneva, Jondon and elsewhere to report on all facets of the new turn in U.S.-Chinese-free hattens. Repoter-Researcher San Medina, a six-gave weeran of Trails China desk in New York, contributed additional insights she returned from her listes trip to Hong Roon in Potrusary. The intornational parties when to Clell Bryant, who wrote the story, and David Tinnin, who cited it. To achieve the proper modd, Tinnin led his crew through a spirited doubles session in the office Ping Pong parlor Deborah Pierce, who supervised picture coverage for the story, served such for further contributed on the story.

The ways of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences can be less bailling than Peking's, but only slightly. This year lists made its own type of best actor nomination

made its own type of test actor notinition with the cover story on George C. Seott (Narch 22). Through Seott had secured the Oscar, the Academy in the end also found him covered the Cove



The Cover: Photograph by Norman Webster of the Toronto Globe & Mail.

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	Cover	Story	2	25	Co	lor	26A	
Art	76	Enviro	nm	ent		59	People	
Behavior	48	Letter	'5			- 4	Press	54
Books	93	Media	ine			66	Religion	
Business	86	Miles	tone	25		68	Show Business	53
Cinema	97	Mode	rn	Livi	ng	60	Theater	74
Education	81	Natio	n			14	World	25



What about them?

All states have problems, but Alaska's must certainly be unique. Running a state more than twice as large as Texas with a population roughly equivalent to the city of Wichita, Kansas has never been easy.

Alaska's Senator Mike Gravel has written ... "Americans in affluent areas of the United States have no idea of the dimensions of rural poverty and living hardships that Alaskans must pay to live in the land they love."

Now there's oil. For those who live in Alaska, the oil can mean a better way of life, new opportunity, a real choice for the future initiality, the development of the North Slope officials and the construction of the North Slope officials and the construction of the Lorent State of the Construction of the State of the Construction of the Constr

Afready the State has realized more than 3900 million from the sale of North Slope oil teases. When the oil actually begins to move to market, Alaska will receive a 12½ % royalty on oil produced from State lands plus additional income from taxes. Official State estimates place these combined revenues, when the combined revenues when the sale of \$150 million annually—more than the State's entire operating budget for 1987-88.

Translated into schools, hospitals, roads and other vital public programs, this income can herald a long-awaited era of security and opportunity for many Alaskans who have not fully enjoyed these benefits in the past.

The Native Situation—some have voiced concern that this sudden change might "ruin" the Alaskan Natives. The truth is that, to date, the Native Alaskan has been the recipient of nearly all of civilization's curses and precious few of its benefits. With the coming of the "white man," the cultures of the Eskimos,

Indians and Aleuts were touched, changed and altered for all time. Today there are some \$3,000 Native Alaskans in Alaska and most of them live in poverty. The effects are tragic. Their life expectancy is about half the national average. Their rate of death from accidents and disease is twice as high as it is for other Americans. Typically, of the approximately 10,000 Estimos who live in Western Alaska, only 45 have college dagrees and one-fourth have no formal schooling at all.

These Americans ask only that they be allowed to improve their own situation in 1884, the United States recognized that Native Alaskans should be undisturbed in their actual use and occupancy of lands claimed by them. Even today, the Native Claims question remains unresolved and wavels resolution by the Congress of the United States. A prompt and fair faired claims of the Congress of the United States a prompt and fair faired claims. Additionally the Congress of the United States of the

Much hinges on a prompt and reasonable settlement of the claims of the Alaskan Natives, for until this is accomplished no one—not the Natives, nor the State of Alaska, nor the United States as a whole, nor the oil industry—can proceed with the orderly development and use of Alaska's natural resources

U.S. Senator Ted Stevens of Ataska puts it this way. "Sattlement of the Ataska Native land claims and construction of the trans. Ataska pipeline are essential actions to assure a brighter future for Ataska and the United States. As the nation seeks to protect our ecology, it is important to remember that people—all our people—are part of our ecology and will benefit from these actions."

Public Affairs Division, Alyeska Pipeline Service Company, 2805 Denali Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99503.

Alveska Pipeline Service Company



THE NATION

AMERICAN NOTES

Ping Pong and Reality
O China, O China,

How restlessly you tremble and stand astounded . . . —Ping, in Puccini's Turandot

A letter writer to a British newspaper last week enthussiscially observed that Giacomo Puccini showed uncanny foresight when he named two characters in his opera Ping and Pong. Perhaps so, The China of the opera was a place gilded with unreality; but what excited Americans last week about the astounding venture in Ping Pong diplomacy was that China was becoming results.

After more than two decades of trocon mutual hostility, the US, and China, were beginning to talk and thus in a sense to see each other once more. China began to capture the American imagnation, as it has many times before, and all sorts of Americans—including the President—started to talk about traveling there, in a world of diplomatic and military deadlocks, the sudden breach in the Creat Wall was a relief.

Rationale and Rhetoric

The overwhelming reality for the U.S. is still Viet Ninn, and if, too, could be air-fected by Peking's intimations of a latter-day open-door policy. If was unrealistic to expect that a somewhat friendlier China would help bring about a settlement of the war, but part of the original American rationale for the war was undermined. If China was undermined. If China was turning

into a Ping Pong partner, the containment of its threat could no longer be described in American political rhetoric with quite the same urgency.

President Nixon, who had carefully and intelligently paved the way for better relations with China, won widespread support for this policy. At the same time last week he seemed to turn a few decibels more strident about Viet Nam. He not only reiterated that the U.S. would keep "residual" forces there until the Saigon government was reasonably secure, but he also pledged the continuing use of airpower "against North Viet Nam and its forces" until Hanoi has freed every American prisoner. Freeing the prisoners is a goal all Americans fervently desire, but it is questionable whether Nixon's tone and method can achieve it. The new sense of reality about China does not necessarily extend to Viet Nam.

Move Over, Willie

At a time when many young Americans hee the country or go to jal rather than face induction, coaxing today's youth to volunteer for military service is almost like asking Army Chief of Staff Gieneral William Westmoreland to join the Weatherman. Yet such is the Army faith in its new mod style has been such as the company of the company of the company of the company of the control of the control

The Army's Uncle Sam no longer waves a bony finger from recruiting posters announcing 1 WANT FOU. Now

ARMY RECRUITING COMMERCIALS











ALICE IN WONDERLAND SCULPTURE

youths of varied backgrounds, including cowboys and football players, appear with a new slogan: ronxy's assay wasts to solar you. The prime-time TV spots show hay dropping over snow-bound Oklahoma from Army helicopters to save starving earlie, and a salesman conting the "590-hp., ar-cooled, [2-ex]-bound Oklahoma from Army sinds, which are such proposed on the same proposed of the same

It Is Not Always Better to Give

One would think that a philanthropias deserved the right to give his mones, then sit back and take some small statisfaction in the pleasure in provides subsets. Or, if he prefers, just forget about it, Not in he prefers, just forget about it, Not in Debactoric Bell Publishing (Co.) financed an Alice in Wonderland soutpture for Central Park, then watched vanishs assault it. He spent thousands on the mechanical animals that twirt in the park's zaw clock tower—and then much more breakdown of the muchinery.

Delacorte's latest project, a \$350,000 fountain that draws water from the East River and shoots it 400 ft. high, has proved even more painful. After the fountain began propelling its plume to beautify the skyline, the city board of health complained that the river water was polluted and thus the fountain was contaminating the air. At considerable expense that was fixed, but now Delacorte has learned that New York State wants the fountain moved because it sprays brackish water on a part of Welfare Island where a park and plantings are planned. But Delacorte, at 76, is not discouraged. He still finds it worthwhile for men of means to "give things of heauty" to the city. He has offered to build a 125-ft. stainless-steel obelisk in front of New York's Hunter College.







KITE FLYING IN DETROIT



MAYOR-ELECT MINETA & WIFE

And, It Might As Well Be Spring

AFTER the wrenching ordeal of the Calley affair, it was time for a moment of vernal exuberance. The sap was running in Vermont, where farmers have tapped the sugar maples and the stuff is flowing through plastic tubing directly from the trees to the sugarhouses. Detroit's Belle Isle Park and the banks of the Charles River in Boston sported colorful curtains of kites over the Easter weekend. Kent State students were playing baseball last week on the green where their fatal confrontation with the National Guard took place nearly a year ago. Reprieved from the junk heap, the Delta Queen, last of the overnight, stern-wheel Mississippi riverboats, started a new "maiden" voyage to Cincinnati last week. All around the land Americans felt a sense of freshness and renewal. Perhaps nothing has changed, but spring makes it seem as though it has.

Rain Dances. Even the elements seemed to be cooperating. Kansas City basked in an unseasonal 90°. Chicago in 85' heat. A drenching rain ended a two-month drought in Southern California, tving up Los Angeles freeways and delaying drivers as much as two hours. In the bone-dry cattle country of West Texas, winds surpassing 60 m.p.h. turned the sky dark red with dirt at midday last week, a prelude to five inches of rain that interrupted seven months of Dust Bowl drought, perhaps in answer to Cherokee rain dances. But there was no relief for Florida's parched Everglades, where at one point more than 100 men and five belicopters were battling a 50,000-acre fire.

Besides the astonishing new breezes blowing from China, there were some refreshing political stirrings in the air at home. In San Jose, Calif., Norman Mineta, a Nisei who spent two years during World War II in a U.S. relocation

camp, was handily elected mayor. For a special election in Maryland's First Congressional District, voters between 18 and 21, enfranchised for the first time, turned out last week at twice the rate of their elders.

Gay President, Washington, D.C. was dazzling with pink cherry and magnolia blossoms, and deluged with tourists. One morning nearly 10,000 visitors queued up to tour the White House. Along the black iron White House fence 37 women, mainly suburban housewives. chained themselves in protest against the Viet Nam War. Peace marchers are about to descend on Washington en masse (see following story), but the city seems unperturbed. On the Capitol lawn, a group of Democratic presidential hopefuls, including Senators Birch Bayh of Indiana, Henry Jackson of Washington. and Harold Hughes of Iowa, startled passers-by as they sat down to dessert al fresco. The herring are beginning to run in the polluted Potomac. Willie Mays, age 39, hit four homers for the San Francisco Giants in the first four games of the new baseball season.

The generally calm campuses offered intriguing portents. Some 800 angry students surrounded the home of University of Florida President Stephen O'Connell in Gainesville, protesting his refusal to increase black enrollment quotas for the incoming freshman class. Recently blacks were elected to head the student bodies of two predominantly white colleges in the South: Vanderbilt University in Tennessee and the University of South Carolina. Two weeks ago, Jack Baker, 29, a second-year law student and a publicly militant homosexual, was elected student-hody president at the Twin Cities campus of the University of Minnesota; he was endorsed by the student Minnesota Daily.

Of course the Aquarian mood was

hardly universal. In New York, bandits held a bank manager and his family hostage overnight and then forced him to open his Brooklyn bank vaults the next morning; they escaped with \$250,000, A teen-age boy was slain on Washington's Potomae riverfront as he tried to protect his girl from an armed attacker. Divieland Hall on New Orleans' Bourbon Street, one of the last bastions of unadorned Divieland jazz in the city, closed last week after losing \$10,000 last year. New York magazine. which specializes in advice on how to survive in the big city, ran a cover story last week on ways to discourage car thieves. One truckload of 70,000 copies, en route from the printer in Maryland, was hijacked in Hoboken; police had still not recovered the truck or its

Running Sap. Spring remains something of a silly season. In Detroit, friends of a 27-year-old advertising man celebrated his divorce with a shower of rice and a lunch that featured a "divorce cake" topped by a lone plastic groom. In Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Jane Cherry, 18, of Evansville, Ind., won a record player for possessing the most beautiful belly button on the beach.

In unexpected places, however, there were startling signs of sanity. The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, long an exemplar of self-importance, swallowed hard and voted its hest actor award to Ceorge C. Scott, who had said in advance that he would not accept it (see Show Business). The new sentimentality in films did nothing to save Love Story, which had seven Oscar nominations and won only for best original score. Author Erich Segal was undeterred. His sap is still running: this week he is slated to be one of more than 1,000 entrants in Boston's annual 26-mile marathon.

PROTEST

Demo Time Again

It is protest time again in Washington. The portable latrines and first-aid stations will soon be hauled into place for the antiwar demonstrators, who, like the cherry blossoms, have become a regular feature of spring in the capital. Unlike last May, when the Cambodian invasion and the killings at Kent State and Jackson State heightened the tension between protesters and their targets, this year's preparations have been relatively amicable. March routes were quickly granted, and the old tactic of drawing a wagon train of protective buses around the White House has been scrapped as poor public relations, and because the Government expects fewer protesters in this quieter time. The cooling of America has even extended to Spiro Agnew. In his capacity as Sening a memorial service at Arlington National Cemetery, lobbying on Capitol Hill, then fanning out across the city-as they have in New Jersey and elsewhere -to take over one neighborhood after another in mock "search and destroy" missions. The "Winter Soldiers" named after the troops who stayed at Valley Forge during the bitter winter of 1777-will conclude their demonstrations on April 23 at the Capitol. The ex-G.I.s will turn in their service medals. placing them in green body bags normally used to transport combat dead, for presentation to President Nixon.

▶ A rally on the Ellipse and march down Pennsylvania Avenue. The National Peace Action Coalition, heir to the Moratorium supporters of the late '60s, will stage speeches from antiwar Senators and Congressmen, folk singing and the march. Organizers predict several hundred thousand for the April 24

most visible leader is Chicago Seven Defendant Rennie Davis, will open the final week with a "political Woodstock" rock festival on the grounds of the Washington Monument. The following day, a religious service will feature such disparate speakers as the Rev. Ralph Abernathy and Jane Fonda. Then the tactics escalate: May 3 and 4, Mayday demonstrators will attempt to choke off traffic on the highways leading to the Pentagon, stall cars at key intersections and bridges leading into the city. Finally, the anniversary of the killings at Kent State, May 5, is billed as "no busi-ness as usual day." In addition to the stall-ins and strike in Washington, Mayday organizers hope for a moratorium on campuses across the nation.

The Challenger Within

It is March 14, 1972. California Comgressman Paul McClosky, campaigning against Richard Nixon's policy of unrestricted air strikes in Hadochina, has just captured 40% of the voir in New Hampshire's G.O.P. primary. Hardly has a celebration began at McCloskey headter and the common the prediction of the contraction of the common the Prediction and the wide television gunouncing a total cessation of the bombing and an early date for the withdrawal of all remaining U.S. troops in Viet Nam.

In pursuit of this unlikely vision, Paul ("Pete") McCloskey, 43, has begun tilting at the windmills. Just returned from a fact-finding mission in Indochina, he starts this week as a guest on Face the Nation, then skims from an antiwar rally in Providence to the main protest event in Washington, D.C. He is also due to testify before a Senate subcommittee hearing on Indochinese refugees. A serious, tough-minded opponent of the war. he has flatly asserted that he is going to challenge Nixon in the primaries unless the President stops the bombing and accelerates the pace of withdrawal. As yet, the threat is still somewhat guarded: Me-Closkey is admittedly reluctant to so engage the President, and he has paved the road to New Hampshire with a long series of "ifs."

There is, of course, the McCarthy precedent for such a challenge, But unlike McCarthy, McCloskey is not nexally seeking the previdency. T would background nor the training," he demure, Nor is he much interested in precipitating a "dump Nixon" movement, More likely, he hopes that by a good showing in the New Hampshire primary areas the President into ending the war.

Five Attempts. The challenge is all the stronger because it comes from an unlikely source. A Navy veteran McCloskey velunteered for the Marines during the Korean War and won the Silver Star, the Purple Heart and the Navy Cross in combat as a second lieutenant. Elected to Congress in 1967 on a mild antiwar platform, outpolling a mild antiwar platform, outpolling



VETERANS RE-ENACTING P.O.W. CAPTURE IN NEW JERSEY ANTIWAR PROTEST Mock missions, discarded medals and body bags.

ate president, Agnew granted permission for the demonstrators to assemble at the Capitol grounds, the first time a large group of profesters has been officially allowed to gather on the lawn of Capitol Hill. The main events scheduted for the three weeks of protest:

▶ Operation Dewey Carryon III, an assuli on "the country of Congress, a limited incursion for the propose of swering supply lines from utilized by the ilegal meremary forces of the Executive in the propose of the pr

demonstration; even with the Government expecting no more than 50,000, it is certain to be the largest showing of the three-week period.

Morkshops and lobbying at various

Government agencies by the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice Protesters plan to enter Government of fee buildings—the Justice Department, and the programment of the programment

Large-scale civil disobedience and disruption. The most radical demonstrators assume control of the demonstrations on May 1. Mayday, a group whose



McCLOSKEY Trying to reach the President

among others Shirley Temple Black, he has been a supporter of the Pres-

ident on domestic issues. Only on the war has McCloskey been out of step with the Administration; he has been a consistent dove in the prowar House. Aides date his change of outlook to 1966 when a close friend returned from Viet Nam seriously wounded. McCloskey's first reaction was to attempt to return to active duty as a Marine officer and serve in Viet Nam. When he was turned down, he entered a period of deep introspection and reexamination of his attitudes toward the war. The result has been an ever growing commitment to withdrawal.

McCloskey is greatly upset by what he believes to be the stepped-up use of firepower in the war, by the notion that "somehow we can save face by killing more Cambodian. Vietnamese and Laotian civilians." He does not accuse the Administration of falsification of the facts on the war, but of "willful deception of the American people" by the selective disclosure of facts. An old friend of Presidential Assistant John Ehrlichman, he has five times attempted to communicate his feelings to the President once in a hand-delivered letter. He was a House co-author of the bill repealing the Tonkin Gulf resolution, Last fall, having lost faith in both personal appeal and legislative action, he decided on a primary challenge as the only remaining means of influencing the President to end the war. He also drew wide attention when he endorsed discussion of impeachment as a justifiable means "to bring home to the President the depths of despair" over Viet Nam.

Not Bad Ratings. His party's attitude toward McCloskey has been to pretend he isn't there. Says G.O.P. No. tional Committee Chairman Robert Dole covly: "I haven't heard of him. How do you spell that last name? McWhat? We really don't have much dealing with him. This is the Republican National Committee." But the posturing is unconvincing; the lesson of the 1968 Democratic primary in New Hampshire is not lost on G.O.P. strategists.

Comparisons to McCarthy, though, can be misleading. While sharing Mc-Carthy's sincerity and distaste for demagoguery, the square-jawed, handsome McCloskey is more Kennedvesque in appeal. The father of four, he is a dedicated conservationist and at least once a year tries to head for Jackson Hole. Wyo, or the High Sierra for backpacking and fishing. He comes across well on television. After his 1967 race. McCloskey took a poll. It showed that of the people who had voted for him. only 5% did so because they knew his views and agreed with them, while 84% admitted they had no idea of his background or ideas but voted for him because he "appeared to he sincere and honest on television." Not bad ratings

against Shirley Temple. No One Better. It is still too early to assess McCloskey's chances of mounting an effective primary campaign. Money is a problem, although such diverse figancial angels as New York Philanthropist Stewart Mott, California's Norton Simon and Cleveland Industrialist Cyrus Faton have expressed interest in his campaign. He has received more than 30,000 letters of support from across the country, but realistically admits that it will take a much greater

McCloskes still hopes that the President will change his mind on Viet Nam, that he will get out more quickly, that he will "come up with a startling new initiative." He would also preter that someone else make the run. But as to his determination there is little doubt. "You're damned right you'll see me up in New Hampshire next year," he says, "Il Nixon doesn't change and no one else hetter does it. I'll he there. I like those mountains.

THE FBI

Bugging Hoover (Contd.)

The controversy continues to gather around the FBI and its chief. J. Edgar Hoover. Picking up from Hale Boggs. Democratic House majority leader, who charged that the bureau wiretapped members of Congress, Senator Edmund Muskie accused the FBI of infiltrating last April's Earth Day rallies with undercover agents. Attorney General John Mitchell replied: "The FBI has no interest in an Earth Day meeting as such. but it does have a very legitimate interest in the activities of persons whose known records reveal a likelihood of violence, incitement to riot or other criminal behavior." He added pointedly: "Any suggestion that the FBI is conducting surveillance of the political activity of United States Senators is just as false as the charge that the I BI is tapping the telephones of members of

That is a rather sticky parallel. Although Boggs has vet to produce evidence that his or any other Congressman's phone was ever tapped. reports surfaced last week that the bureau had monitored conversations and telephone calls between Representative John Dowdy, a Texas Democrat, and an 1-B1 informer. The recorded conversations were used to indict Dowdy on March 30 for allegedly accepting \$25,000 in a bribery conspiracy. This would seem to contradict the bureau's claim that it has never tapped a congressional phone. Technically, though, the LBI has a case: a Justice Department spokesman noted that although Dowdy's conversations were monitored, the actual listening was done at the

other end of his line.

Repugnant, Throughout the rising dehate, the acidulous FBI chief has maintained a low profile. President Nixon, too, has been extremely careful in his statements. He termed the criticism of Hoover "unfair and malicious" without



"J. EDGAR? SOME OF US BOYS DOWN IN CONGRESS WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS YOUR POSSIBLE . . . ER . . . RETIREMENT . . .

commenting on the specific charges. He also noted that the attacks on Hoover would not prompt the FBI director to resign. Rather, said Nixon, they "would have the opposite effect." In any event, he added, "it would be unfortunate to allow a man after 50 years to go out under a cloud malioned."

under a cloud, maligned."
White House Press Secretary Ronald

Zegler admitted that "perhaps" the general perhaps and the general perhaps and the titles under surveillance, but added that titles under surveillance, but added that the Administration viewed the investigation of private citizens as "repugnant." Zigler intimated, however, that Muskie was among those whom he had characterized as "creating a feeling of fear and intimidation among the people" for basically "political motives." Still, the feeling around the word of the perhaps and the word that the word of the word of the mounting public uneasiness over bureau activities, the President for a time will

walk a careful line. "Not True," The surveillance dispute reached back beyond the Nixon Administration to touch former President Johnson and former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, Although a hero of the left. Clark was cited in recently leaked Government documents as one of the principal architects of the domestic intelligence operations worked out during the riots of 1967 and 1968. Also named in the documents were Joseph Califano Jr., a special assistant to President Johnson, and Paul Nitze, Deputy Secretary of Defense. The documents reportedly show that the White House had asked the Justice Department to step up the flow of information on black militants. war protesters and sundry civil rights activists. Clark admitted that he had instructed the FBI to gather information on potentially violent dissenters, but heatedly denied allegations that linked him with military intelligence operations directed against civilians. "That's just not true." Clark insisted. "I don't care what the documents say.

THE ADMINISTRATION The Delicacy of Being Laird

Around the Nixon White House loyalty comes first, and in recent months Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird has been getting low marks for his performance in supporting the President's Viet Nam policy-not because he is against it in substance but because he would like withdrawal to proceed even faster. From the Administration's viewpoint, he has been too far out in front of his boss on a withdrawal timetable. For example, Laird predicted a lowering of the troop level to 50,000 by the end of 1972 weeks in advance of Nixon's televised speech two weeks ago announcing a similar reduction. Since January, he has spoken about terminating the U.S. presence in Viet Nam, while the President refused to speak of a date for total withdrawal. Leaks to columnists and meetings with doves are being skeptically

viewed as the beginnings of Laird's post-Pentagon political ambitions. As one Administration loyalist sourly puts it: "He is not fooling anybody."

For Laird, a delieate balancing act is involved. He and Nixon remain personally close, and among the Pennsylvania Avenue elite only Henry Kissinger wields greater influence on matters relating to national security. But the candid Laird has made no secret of his intention to leave the Pentagon after four years and return to the political



NIXON WITH LAIRD

A politician and proud of it.

arena. "I am a politician, I always have

been, and I am proud of it." he says. Laird, 48, is a driving, restless individual who becomes impatient when things do not go exactly as planned, and he is privately impatient with the pace of many of the Administration's programs. When he leaves the Pentagon, he would

privately impatient with the pace of many of the Administration's programs. When he leaves the Pentagon, he would like to be remembered as the Secretary of Defense who took the nation out of the war wa Victnamization and who got the defense budget under control. Neither project is proceeding as well as he hand honed;

Consequently Laird is faced with the lickish problem of being different without being disloyal. Any future political ambitions depend upon the good graces of party regulars who like their leader, place a premium on loyalty. Laird clearly does not wish to offend Nixon.

For a politician of Laird's stature and background, the options are limited once he does leave the Pentagon; there are few lesser positions he would willingly accept. There is speculation around Washington that he has his eye on the Republican presidential nomination in 1976. "I couldn't believe you were talking about Mel if you didn't talk in terms of his presidential plans," says one G.O.P. insider.

One plausible scenario along these ines has Lard Lewing the Teelevel Administration in 1973 to run against Wisconsis Senator Gaylord Nelson. Nelson is more vulnerable than William Procure Wilson State of the William Procure Wilsonsin's other Senator. More important, Nelson's seat comes up for grabs in 1974, time enough for Laird to garner sufficient national exposure for a run at the presidency in 1976.

Bypassed, On the other hand, laired could elect for return for the House—the would be an odds-on favorite to regain its old seat in Wisconsin's Seventh District—to pursue his once announced ambition of becoming Speaker. 'That is where he would feel most comfortable,' and Lairdh as 14 to 20 years more public service in him. He could go for the big one later,'

For the present, however, Laird's actions have stirred considerable unease at the White House, where end runs for glory, even looking to 1976, are considered had form. As yet, the President does not seem inclined to censure Laird in any way. But he seems to have expressed his views on how he could, were he so inclined, when he bypassed Laird on the Calley case and worked through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Thomas Moorer, When asked why Nixon had acted as he did, an aide explained: "The President wanted a 'yes, sir,' not a 'yes, but' answer." That explanation, as well as any, sums up Laird's current stance.

CITIES Carl Stokes Drops Out

With Cleveland's mayoral election coming up this fall, the telegrammed invitations to dinner at Mayor Carl Stokes' were not unusual. After cocktails and a light buffet, Stokes asked his 50 guests -bankers, business executives, political intimates-into the living room. "I have a speech to make." They stood in stunned silence as Stokes announced that he would not run again. He made his decision public in a television address later that night. "I have spent the last 14 years in local government: I have been privileged to serve in high office during America's most trying times. But my service has, of necessity, been limited to a relatively small constituency. I want now to expand my efforts.

His desire to move out of local polities comes at the end of 31 frustrating years as mayor of a troubled city. Supporters believe he may be seeking the late Whitney Young's post as director of the Urban League or the Democratic vice-presidential nomination.

Ten Dead, When Stokes was elected in 1967. Cleveland, like half a dozen other cities, had experienced bitter riots. Stokes, the first black mayor of a major urban center, became a symbol of hope in Cleveland; and in the glare

of national attention, the city embarked on an ambitious program of revitalization and reconciliation called "Cleveland: Now!" The program, to be financed with private donations as a seed fund for federal grants, had the backing of the white business establishment and much of the rest of the community.

The honeymoon between the mayor and his white supporters ended in a shootout between police and black militants during his first year in office. Ten people, including three policemen, were killed during the gun fight, and Stokes' decision to remove white policemen from the black neighborhood -credited by some with averting a holocaust, criticized by others as giving in to militants-split the city along racial lines. Months later it was discovered that \$10,000 of "Cleveland: Now!" funds had gone to a militant group. and part of the funds had been used to purchase guns for the bloody shootout.

The principal instrument of opposition to Stokes has become the city council. The issue that solidified the division was public housing. Stokes is a strong proponent of public housing this family lived in a low-income project when he was young), and his belief that such developments should be dispersed throughout the city has divided even the black community. When Stokes announced plans for a low-cost housing project in Lee-Seville, a middle-class black neighborhood, the council blocked Stokes' proposals. An attempt to put public housing into the white, blue-collar west side was similarly blocked

Boycott. Relations between Stokes and the white-dominated council have deteriorated to the point where the mayor and his top aides last month began a boycott of the council's weekly meetings. Council President Anthony Ga-

STOKES WITH CLEVELAND TEEN-AGERS

rofoli, in turn, accuses Stokes of playing confrontation politics. Says Garofoli: "He's divided the council racially; he's divided the city racially."

Stokes replies that the council memhers represent small constituencies. Says Stokes: "The result is a parochialism that prevents cooperation. Embattled? Yes, but I'm voluntarily embattled." Yes insisted on running this city and taking on everyone I've thought was frustrating what was good for this town.

No Sweepers. Against this background. Stokes and the council have put forth separate tax proposals-both defeated by the voters. The cutbacks came quickly: 1,700 city employees have been laid off, recreation and health programs were reduced. Clevelanders now have to haul their garbage to the sidewalk for collection, and street sweepers are unavailable to clean up after the collectors. No policemen or firemen have been laid off, but none will be hired, and the police academy has been closed. The hiring freeze is certain to erase the 21% decrease in crime in downtown Cleveland, which Stokes' administration had achieved. Last month came the final blow to Clevelanders' pride: the city was left off the Railpax passenger route.

Some of Cleveland's problems can be solved with additional state and federal funds, but recovering from the crisis in confidence presents the bigger challenge. Said one businessman: "When one was the control of the c

Fixing the Odds in Black Jack

Ten years ago, Black Jack, Mo., was bucolic farmland, a crossroads settlement that took its name from a stand of blackiack oak trees that once shaded farmers on their way to market in St. Louis, 15 miles to the north. All of this changed in the '60s with the arrival of the subdividers and developers who cut many of the farms into lots, built ranch and split-level houses in the \$30,000 to \$35,000 price range. Soon Black Jack was engulfed by the white exodus to the suburbs. Now the town is in the middle of a controversy that is certain to be one of the major civil rights issues of the '70s: Can the white suburbs that encircle the nation's big cities continue to zone out poor blacks'

The current controversy was brought about by the Interreligious Centure for Urban Affairs Inc., a St. Louis social-some group, tunded to the control of the



BLACK JACK RESIDENTS PICKETING Questions tinted with race.

get into the suburbs." Black Jack was chosen because it was one of the few areas in northern St. Louis County that was zoned for multiple-family dwellings. Named Park View Heights, the \$3.5 million project would have consisted oil twoand three-story brick homes, broken by green space and recreation areas. The \$10 tenness ranging between \$5.528 and \$4.00 tenness ranging \$

Rumors spread that the Federal Government, through Fill-instructed Jones comment, through Fill-instructed Jones was going to turn the town into a haven for poor bulkes. Opponents of the project raised tears of overcrowdel instructes. In March of 1970, "improvement succeitations" in the Black Jack area invited representatives of the Interreligious Center to a meeting. Paul Miriebslatt, the center's housing director, recalls that the quotation of the project." The proposed of the project of the project of the project of the project of the project.

Handbill Campaign. Within days the newly formed Black Jack Improvement Association was circulating handbills warning residents that the project "may begin a process that completely changes the economic character of the community and may produce a significant devaluation of the homes that presently exist. The crowding of low-income families into such a close space may result in disturbances that require more police support." The handbill urged citizens to write Government officials to voice their opposition. The appeal was very effective: letters inundated HUD and FHA, as well as the area's Senators and Congressmen. Petitions opposing Park View Heights were signed by 6,600 northern St. Louis County citizens (Black Jack has a population extimated at 3,900). Says Mittelstadt: "Ever since that time, we've had trouble convincing people that the flyer didn't describe our project accurately." Question Mork, The letters and pe-

titions produced a White House cancellation of the project in May, but it was revived five days later when Quiglev and Mittelstadt appealed to HUD. With Park View Heights a near reality, Black Jack decided to incorporate. The Interreligious Center tried to block incorporation, but its suit was dismissed. On Sept. 10, 1970, Black Jack became a city. Insisting that the objections were economic, not racial, the new little town held hearings; within six weeks it adopted a zoning regulation that would prevent the construction of homes for more than one family. Two black members of the zoning board-there are eight black families in the town-voted to anprove the regulation. Last January, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development George Romney called the new zoning law a "blatant violation of the Constitution and the law," Once again the center, aided by the American Civil Liberties Union, sued: the case is in the first stages of what will certainly be a lengthy trial and appeals process.

The biggest question mark in the controversy at this point is the role of the Federal Government. Secretary Romney favors federal action against Black Jack. But in his Feb. 17 news conference. President Nixon said he did not approve of "forced integration" in the suburbs, though he had ordered HUD and the Justice Department to submit a recommendation on the Black Jack suit "within approximately 30 days." A week after the deadline passed-with no decision from the White House-Nixon told a television interviewer that the Federal Government would not "break up a community from an economic standpoint because those homes are too expensive for some people to move into sides are now waiting for the Administration's formal decision on the case -a decision all agree will likely set the tenor for the suburban legal battles to come all across the U.S.

PERSONALITY

Miss Luscomb Takes a Stand

Bostoris Florence Lussomb a the very model of a modern revolutionary, Last spring she stood shoulder to shoulder on a Moratorium Day platform with Abbie Hoffman and the Black Panhers. Only is month ago she was marching in Cambridge to protest the Government's treatment of Angela Davis. Only last week she delivered the well-coming address to a ferminar raily on April 24. An ardent Women's Liberationist, she makes frequent speaking appearances at high schools and colleges, ar-ances at high schools and colleges.

guing for abortion on demand and job equality.

Miss Luscomb also favors "cooperative living" and indeed lives in a Cambridge commune with seven other women and men. None of this activity would be very unusual were it not for the fact that Florence Luscomb is 84.

Miss Luscomb is hardly a Iennycome-lately to the harricades a dutyoid lady off on a senile latts. Her present politics and life-style are merely extensions of a lifelong devotion to progressive causes, and she conducts her activist's life with grace and dignity. The commune—or "co-op," as the restidents prefer to call it—is quiet and orderly; each member has his or her own



FLORENCE IN HER CO-OP Human life requires human contact.

room and is free to come and go at will. Says Michael Widmer, 32, a Boston journalist and founder of the commune: "At first we were kind of surprised she even had the gumption to come around. Most of us were a little cowed by her at first. There was some difficulty adjusting to an older woman. She seemed to everyone like a moth-Miss Luscomb, who never married. thoroughly enjoys communal life. "I have no living relative," she explains. "I have lived in an apartment by myself, and it's very lonely. You come home at night to a dark house and cook your meal with no one to talk to. That's not a human life. A human life regures human contact."

Her training in protest began early. In 1392, when she was only five, her mother took her to a women's suffrage convention. She still remembers being moved by a Susan B. Anthony, speech. "All through my girlhood," she recalls, "I ush-

ered at suffrage meetings and distributed leaflets." She graduated from M.1.T. with a B.S. in architecture in 1909. She worked as a draftsman until World War I, when she became a full-time feminist. She carried the movement to rural Massachusetts, making "222 speeches in 14 weeks."

Shread Sense, After women gained the vote in 1920 Muse Luscomb became a charter member of the League of women Voters. She cash the first presidential hallot in 1920 for Socialist Candidate Eugene Debs, Soon she was involved in the labor movement, inspecting the shop operated by the garment trade. Miss Luscomb's shread sense of revolutionary tacties—which are still being

copied by her spriftual descendants—helped rectify dismal working conditions. "I got four women who were distinguished Bostonian to go to the factories with me. When the newspapers printed their report believe me. the state officials came down and cleaned up immediately."

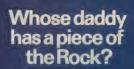
Donning a gas mask to protest police gassing tactics, she joined longshoremen picket lines with Zura du Pont, an activist member of the chemical clan, she also conducted campagers in behalf of the League of Nations, and once ran for Congress on a pro-labor ticket against John McCormack. A 1935 tray to the Sox to

Union, coupled with her treeless involvement in their radical movements, brought her before a state commission investigating Commission in vestigating Commission and refused to testify. "I samply told them that my business was nome of their business." In 1962, while their ing a disarrament conterence of the properties of the contraction of the comtraction of their business." In 1962, while stateing a disarrament conterence of the complex of the contraction of their business."

mainland.
For all her revolutionary lervor. Miss For all her revolutionary lervor. Miss Jascomb lacks the sense of frustration that imp8b many of her younger colleagues to violence. She decrees the recent tactic of Boston femninsts, who took over a Harvard building for rap seasons and judo lessons. "If they have a right to take over a Harvard building for the free free;" she says, "then so do

Even so doughts an activist as Miss Luscomb has to say no once in a while though. Soon she plans to withdraw temporarily from the commune and retire, take the community of the

the John Birchers."



Mike's and Sarah's, Hugh's and Jose's, manda's, Ava's, Sherry's, Lisa's and Jimmy's

And Dede's That's whose Daddy has a p of The Rock Prudential And all of these youngsters



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CHINESE PREMIER CHOU EN-LAI SHAKING HANDS WITH U.S. TABLE TENNIS PLAYER TIM BOGGAN

The Ping Heard Round the World

DRESSED in an austere gray tunic. Premier Chou En-lai, 73. moved along a line of respectfully silent visitors in Peking's massive Great Hall of the People. Adhering to strict alphabetical order, he shook hands first with the Canadian table tennis team, then the Colombians, the English and the Nigerians. Finally he stopped to chat with the 15-member U.S. team and three accompanying American reporters, the first group of U.S. citizens and journalists to visit China in nearly a quarter of a century. "We have opened a new page in the relations of the Chinese and American people," he told the U.S. visitors. Even two weeks ago, the prospect

would have seemed incredible. After years of xenophobia and anti-American fulminations, after an era in which China seemed as tightly closed to Americans as the Forbidden City ever was to outsiders-here was the Chinese Premier being amiable to Americans, Here, after years of hearing that Americans were foreign devils, were masses of schoolchildren smiling and waving to the U.S. visitors.

For more than two decades. Americans and Chinese Communists have regarded each other with a brittle hostility that has shaped Asia into rival power blocs and contributed to two wars. Yet in last week's gestures to the U.S. table tennis team, the Chinese were clearly indicating that a new era could begin. They carefully made their approaches through private U.S. citizens, but they were responding to earlier signals that had been sent by the Nixon Administration over the past two years

Probably never before in history has a sport been used so effectively as a tool of international diplomacy. With its premium on delicate skill and its onomatopoeic name implying an interplay of initiative and response Pine Pone was an apt metaphor for the relations between Washington and Peking, "I was quite a Ping Pong player in my days at President Nixon told his law school. aides last week. "I might say I was fairly good at it.

Historical Significance

In the wake of Chou's statement to the Americans, Nixon deftly released a new statement on trade with China that, in effect allows Americans to deal in China on nearly the same basis as in the Soviet Union. The decision was actually made two weeks ago, but the timing of its announcement was decided by events. The President said that the U.S. would welcome visitors from China, abolish currency restrictions for American businessmen dealing with that country, allow U.S. companies to provide fuel for ships and planes traveling to China, and authorize American ships and planes to carry Chinese cargoes and American-owned foreign flag ships to call at Chinese ports. He also disclosed that the Administration is drawing up a list of nonstrategic goods that U.S. companies will be allowed to export directly to China. The remaining embargo on sales to China will still restrict some goods that can be exported to the Soviet Union, which has a more sophisticated technology than China. Even so, trade with China could amount to several hundred million dollars over

the next decade (see BUSINESS). It was, as Nixon stressed, too early to talk seriously about U.S. recognition of Peking or to look for immediate solutions to the many problems that have convulsed U.S.-Chinese relations since the Communist torces of Mao Tse-tung drove Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his Nationalist followers from the mainland in 1949. The Chinese Communists will not abruptly change their nature or their goals. Even so, all kinds of heady possibilities and difficult questions were suddenly in the air. What role would China assume as a no longer isolated power? Would the Russians get mad? Could the U.S. start playing Peking against Moscow? (A dangerous but almost irresistible thought.) Would global geometry turn into a triangle of Washington, Moscow and Peking? Or into a quadrangle, counting Tokyo? Would China's attitude affect the Vietnamese war? Most of the answers could not possibly become clear for a long time, but the world experienced the refreshing breaking of a dreary stalemate. Even if this break might bring new risks, they seemed preferable to the old

In short, the great Ping Pong

mission had turned the familiar bigpower contest into a whole new game —intricate, fascinating and almost certain to influence international relations for decades to come

Around the world, the response reflected each country's stake in delente between China and the West. In Britisin, which long upo recognized Peking with precious little to show for it so far, the Times rhapsodized: "The East Wind Is Kind." Moscow's Pravada restricted istell to a deadpan account of the U.S. table tennis team's visit to Peking. But the unspoken Sowier reaction could be judged from past editorials that inveighed and the precipitation of the properties of the properties of the precipitation of the precipitation of Times predictably warned in missed metaabors that "the Chinese Communists" Howard, were Glenn Cowan, a longhaired student from Santa Monica, Calif.: John Tannehill, 19, a psychology major at Cincinnati University; Errol Resek, 29, an immigrant from the Dominican Republic and employee in the Wall Street office of the Chemical Bank, who was accompanied by his wife, and George Braithwaite, 36, a graduate of New York's City College, a United Nations employee and the only black in the group. The women players were Connie Sweeris, 20, a diminutive housewife from Grand Rapids, Mich.; Olga Soltesz. 17, of Orlando, Fla., who resembles a teen-age Joan Baez: and Judy Bochenski, 15, of Eugene, Ore. Also invited was SPORTS ILLUSTRATED'S Richard Miles, ten times U.S. table tennis champion.

The Americans crossed the Chinese



U.S. PLAYERS VISITING COMMUNE NEAR SHANGHAI
Carefully separated from the government.

hide a dagger beneath their smile."
The first faint hint of what was to come occurred at the world table tennis championships in Nagoya, Japan, two weeks ago, when the Chinese popped a startling question: "Would the Americans accept an invitation to tour China for a week, all expenses paid?" The group's answer: Delighted.

The U.S. table tennis team comprised the world's most improbable—and must naive—group of diplomats. The group was led by Graham B Steenhours. 59.

Sonnel supervisor who is president of the 3,000-member U.S. Table Tennis Association: Rufford Harrison, 40, a sost-spoken De port chemist from Wilmington, Delt. The port chemist from Wilmington, Delt. The port control of the port of the port of the port of the delta delta

border from Hong Kong and took a green train to Canton. They journeyed into a disconcertingly strange world in which loudspeakers blared music and propaganda messages on every street corner and pictures of Moa appeared everywhere, even in the hotel rest rooms. Everywhere, too, it seemed, were friendly Chinese, smiling, and distilled at the same time, got nowhere near the same attention. Obviously, the Chinese saw the Americans in a political light.

At Canton's White Cloud Airport, the visitors bourded the single plane on the field, a Russián-built Hyushin-18 and flew off to Peking, attended by a khaki-clad stewardes. When the Americans arrived, Peking aws-fill gripped by winter. The capital's houses appeared bleak brown and gray. Taken to the Huinchian Hotel and served a sumptuous tray of cold Chinese host of courses, the inexpsection of the cold Chinese host of courses, the inexpsection of the cold Chinese host of courses, the inexpsection of the cold Chinese host of courses, the inexpsection of the cold Chinese host of courses, the inexpsection of the cold Chinese host of courses, the inexpsection of the cold Chinese host of courses, the inexpsection of the cold Chinese host of courses, the inexpsection of the cold Chinese host of the cold Chinese host

rienced travelers issumed that was their meal. They dug in lustily. When they finished, however, nine other courses followed. "We had food you wouldn't befieve," said Connie Sweeris. "Shark-finsoup, century-old eggs, and for desserr sup with a whole chicken floating in it.

Actually, I got used to it." The Chinese made it very plain that they welcomed the table tennis team as the "people of America," whom they carefully separated from "the Government of America." As the team moved around, the lesson was driven home to the Chinese citizens in the press and on the radio. "There was tremendous interest and no hostility," said one of the accompanying newsmen. "If the expression was not one of interested curiosity, it was one of welcome friendliness. That message must have been put over by the Chinese government." In fact, the New China News Agency carefully spelled it out for its readers: "The peoples and players of China and the U.S. are friendly to each other."

Special Ritual

The Americans asked to see the Great Wall of China, and they were taken on a two-hour bus ride through an oncoming stream of trucks, bicycles, ponies and people and past a majestic mountain range and fields green with bamboo shoots. At the crenelated, 2,400year-old wall, Steenhoven was moved to comment: "I've seen Hadrian's Wall between Scotland and England, but it's just a pebble by comparison." Back in the capital, the visitors were taken to Tsinghua University, where Cowan and the younger players broke off to play table tennis with some of the students. Steenhoven, the Chrysler man, was invited to drive a truck that had been built almost entirely by the students. "I complimented them on the quality of the chrome, the bead of the arc welding, and the high-quality workmanship," he said. "I drove the truck very badly, I'm afraid, partly because the press was out there in front and I was afraid I might kill a couple, so I stalled the engine a couple of times. The most enthusiastic member of the

The most enthusiastic member of the team, 19-year-old John Tannchill, who had embarrassed his companions by declaring that "Mao Tse-tung is the greatest moral and intellectual leader in the world," was unable to enjoy the fun. He was taken ill with chills, a headache and stomach trouble.

When it came to the stated object of the visit, an exhibition table tennismatch, the visitors found undiminished the Chinese serves of courters, and cervating the control of the control





Chinese pedestrians stare at U.S. Player Errol Resek and Western newsmen (center) in Peking's Tienanmen Square.

American Ping Pong team practices with Chinese players in Peking's Capital Stadium last week.





Applauding Chinese stand behind sign proclaiming: "Welcome warmly the U.S. Ping Pong delegation.'

Glenn Cowan visits Tsinghua University.

Mrs. Jairie Resek signs autograph.





bottoms, broke into a sort of frug to the strains of a somewhat unfamiliar tune: Sailing the Seas Depends on the Helmsman, Making Revolution Depends on Mao Tse-stung's Thought,

As the Americans learned, table tennis has a ritual all its own in China. First, the two teams marched onto the floor and intertwined hands, then they marched off again. But where were the tables? Suddenly, 50 or so Chinese men, women and children dressed in red jump susts danced onto the floor in time to music, carrying the tables and green balls. Two games were played at a time, balls. Two games were played at a time, and Cowan, who were a red headband to keep back his hair, was an obvious favorite of the crowd. "We had the impression the Chinese were review hard

not to embarrass us by lopsided scores," said Tim Boggan. They did not. The Chinese players won the men's games 5-3 and the women's 5-4. Afterward, the opponents exchanged gifts—matching pen and letter-opener sets for the Chinese, and "Double Happiness" table tennis paddles and balls for the Americans— —and walked off hand in hand.

As it turned out the table tennis

Two Eyewitnesses Behind the Bamboo Curtain

Two of the journalists who accompanied the U.S. table tennis ream on their historic six-day trip to China last week were LBFF Hong Kong Bureau Chief John Saan and List Photographer Frank Fischbeck. Saar's (all report will appear in next week's LBF.

All first it was like being on another planet," said Saar after he returned to Hong Kong, "For at least two days, no one was quite sure what he was seeing, and then gradually things began to fall into place and we began to see a society and a nation that was very much unified and organized—with a level of overall poverty but absolitely no minery, no hunger. My impression was of a nation very much together, or enforced discipling hat on genuine conviction, there are no beggars, no suf-termy visible."

"The people are adequately dressed in their blue denims." reported Saur. But there are signs of austernt. "Many of the jackets are very heavily patched, but there was no one in rags or destitute. The Chinese are obviously healthy. I didn't see many fall people. They're a very fit nation now, and most of them are glowing with health."

Saar was impressed by the self-confidence of the Chinese. "Here was an Asian nation that owed nothing to anybody, and in consequence one looked them in the eye and they looked you right back. They seemed very content within themselves, content with their lot and sure of themselves, knowing where they are going." He also found that the much-remarked honesty in Communist China is still there. one point, someone came down three floors to give Fischbeck a tiny coin worth perhaps a tenth of a cent—his change from a cup of coffee." Chinese life is beset by red tape. "After a taxi ride, a driver had to give me four separate coupons and fill in a form," said Saar. "Similarly, half an hour to check out of a hotel seemed about normal."

Saar found Peking "swept by harsh winds and with storms of dust swirling across Tienanmen Square." He was impressed by the Russian-Gothic buildings fronting the square, which seemed "build as if for a race of men 10 feet tall." Peking's immensely wide streets are "strangely silent" much of the time, with virtually no traffic except for troil. ley buses towing trailers. "The streets," asid Saar, "are polished every day by the passage of thousands and thousands of bicycles—the standard means of transportation. In the morning one heard the clopping houves of horses bringing in produce from the communes, and the tinkling of a million bicycle bells." He discovered that the cities are started to the communes of the control of the control of the cities are started to the control of the cities are started to the cities are started to the cities are started to the control of the cities are started to the cities are started to the control of the control of the cities are started to the control of the cities are started to the control of the control of the cities are started to the control of the cities are started to the control of the control

But he added: "One felt that the whole of China was a well-balanced and smoothly running clock."

Photographer Frank Fischheck recalled: "Everywhere the people were warm, healthy, round-faced, rosychecked, with white teeth. I could see that through the lens all the time. They were apparently very happy. When they shook your hand they crushed it. You had to applied in greeting and just stay away from shaking hands. They seemed so happy to see foreigners. The



KINDERGARTEN CHILDREN IN PEKING

erything. Not only is there no littering of the street; there's none of the usual clutter that builds up in a city. It's all being disposed of, put into its place and put to work."

The American visitors learned that one of the current popular campaigns in China is emulation of Mao's long march, and columns of children set off into the countryside in the mornings. "Also part of the scene," says Saar, the sound of whistles and the shouting of time in the old German army style, as great masses of children of all ages drill outside." He got the feeling of "a population marshaled by a military system but not overtly for military purposes." Among the hundreds of army men he saw, very few carried rifles, and the drilling children did not wear uniforms. "This might be a false impression, since what I've described is confined to the cities." Saur cautioned.

interpreters with us said. We hope more people are coming. They didn't seem to know quite what was happening or whether more people would be coming to China. We assured them that there would be more."

Fischheck agrees with the group's genral view that Chou En-lai was "mooth, very handsome and quite witty." Speaking through an interpreter. Chou told the Americans at one point: "Now critcaze our country." Bit no one would, crite the country." But no one would, crite those photographers over there wouldn't even lei rue through, I had to get somehody to push them out of the way." Everyone laughed.

Fischbeck thinks that one central message the Chinese were putting across in their hospitality to the U.S. team was: The peoples of the world are welcome in China. All in all, he says, "it was a big, smiling campaign through a wast country at very high speed."



U.S. PLAYER GLENN COWAN SHAKES HANDS WITH CHINESE OPPONENT Dancing the Peking frug.

match was not the main event at all, but only the warm-up for the real purpose of the visit: the meeting with Chou En-lai next day in the huge, red-carpeted reception mean of the Great Hall at a visit to the Summer Palace, the 19th century pleasure pavilion of the Man-tu Emperors, and a tour of the Great Hall itself, which one of the group re-cooplian Museum of Act.

Instant Tailors

Finally, the group was ushered into the reception room and seated in a circle at little desks to await the Premier's entry. After his formal greeting-and his announcement of a "new page" in Sino-American relations-Chou, for an unexpected 13 hours, became the iovial host. He offered an old Chinese saying: "What joy it is to bring friends from afar." He added: "In the past, a lot of American friends have been in China. You have made a start here in bringing more friends." Did that mean that Peking would now admit American newsmen? Yes, replied Chou, "but they can't all come at once. They will have to come in batches."

Then Cowan piped up. What did the Premier of China think of the U.S. hippie movement? Replied Chou, the onetime revolutionist: "Perhaps youth is dissatisfied with the present situation. Youth wants to seek out the truth, and out of this search various forms of change are bound to come forth. Thus this is a kind of transitional period."

On their last evening in the capital, the group was treated to an opera symbolizing the triumph of Communism over capitalism, Taking Tiges Mountain by Strategy. The next day was clear, fortunately for their schedule, since China's civil aircraft fly only in fair weather. The group enplaned for Shanghai. There the team played another exhibition match, dined on smoked duck

and rice wine-a change from the ubiquntous, brightly colored orange "juice -and became dedicated tourists. They were shown a commune and an industrial exhibit. Again there was a shopping tour, and when Steenhoven casually remarked to his hosts that he would like to take a Chinese-style dress home to his wife but had no time to buy anything, the Chinese more than obliged. "They came to my room at 7:30 in the morning with eight bolts of material, two interpreters and two tailors, and a small girl," a model about the size of his wife. They made up the dresses on the spot, charged him \$60, and presented him with pictures of the tailors at work. Before they left Shanghai, there was yet another cornucopian banquet, Indonesia's Foreign Minister, Adam Malik, called the Chinese hospitality "noodle diplomacy.

On the 21-hr. flight from Shanghai to Canton, the Americans' plane ar-

rived late. Their Chinese hosts delayed the start of the next entertainment, a "revolutionary ballet." The Red Drachemon of Women. celebrating, the opening of the Canton export commodity fart this month. Afterward, the guests were given another huge tencourse banquet, starting at 11:30 p.m. Finally, at week's end, overfed, laden with gifts, but self-assured in their new celebrity role, the table tennis playness of the control of the cont

Rampaging Red Guards

Probably the most important message that the Americans brought hask was the one their hosts most wanted to get across in a subtle way; that China today is an ordered, ostensibly united, rational society even if it is still light-years removed from even if it is still light-years removed from change from only a few years ago, when China was wrancked by the convulsions of the Great Protestrain Cultural Revolution of 1966-69.

At the time, Mao Tse-tung, concerned that China had lost its revolutionary fervor, decreed a purge of the party and state bureaucracy to re-radicalize the country. Among other measures, he ordered 110 million Chinese schoolchildren and university students from their classes to help carry it out.

Almost immediately, Mao's new resolution got out of hand. Vicious factional fighting crupted across the land Youthful Red Guards attacked not only Youthful Red Guards attacked not only of bureaucratic pragmatism. President Lus Shao-chi reported last week to be alive but in prison), but Mao's most trust-cel aidea as well. Red Guard posters in Peking urged: notes crott IS-LAI 100 vative workers and peasants turned on the rampaging Red Guards and in some cases ripped off their noses, fingers,





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tongues and ears before murdering them. For two years, the outside world

looked on in horror, and China's diplomatic and trade activity abroad came almost to a halt as its ambassadors were recalled and sent to do manual labor in "thought reform" camps to purge them of their "capitalist ten-dencies." Finally, Mao became alarmed at the forces he had unleashed and called in the army to restore control. In a "big cleanup," there were mass arrests, public trials and executions of "factionalists, reactionaries, anarchists, saboteurs and opportunists." Open fighting persisted in the provinces until 1969 and political strife continued as radical Red Guard factions fought for control of provincial revolutionary committees.

One major factor that jolted Peking back to reality was Russia's invasion of Czechosłovakia in 1968, and the fear that the Brezhnev Doctrine—that the Soviet Union has the right to intervene in any socialist state deviating from its brand of Communism—might be applied to China. Wan nysteria swept the country after border fighting broke out man in Sinkiana in 1969.

After the Revolution

The political turn-around was formalized on the national level in the spring of 1969 at the Ninth Party Congress. Almost half of the Central Committee seats and more than half of the Politburo seats were taken by army men. Mao's wife Chiang Ching and her radical leftist allies were heavily outnumbered. Subsequently, at least three of the more radical Politburo members were also shunted aside. In the provinces, where the party is still being rebuilt, army men joined forces with old party cadres to squeeze out the young radicals. The result: 15 of 19 first secretaries of existing provincial Communist Party committees are army commanders or army political commissars. including those in the strategically important cities of Nanking, Wuhan, Tsinan and Mukden.

While China's propaganda machine worked to turn Mao into a living deity. the nation returned to work. Millions of Red Guards were sent to labor in remote areas where they could make less trouble. Agriculture was given priority. and thousands of small fertilizer plants, repair shops and power stations were built in the countryside. The result was a significant upsurge in the 1970 grain harvest, claimed to be 240 million tons. as well as in industrial output, which Peking claims amounts to \$90 billion. Some analysts guess that China's economic growth rate reached 10% last year, and all are agreed that the economy has now fully recovered from the ravages of the Cultural Revolution and that the average Chinese citizen's standard of living is marginally improved.

China today is in the hands of a coalition of military men and relatively moderate administrators led by Chou En-lai. While the army deals with the giant task of repairing the domestic fabric. Chou runs the central government and foreign policy, free for the first time in years from internal politics and the supercharged atmosphere of Maoist hysteria. No outsider knows Mao's personal role, but Western analysts generally assume that he is probably overseeing the army's domestic reorganization program and that his trust in Chou is almost total. At any rate, both the army and Mao seem willing to give the suave patrician a free hand in the game at which he is an acknowledged muster; diplomacy.

Chou En-lai is the guiding influence behind China's re-entry into the world tered on Africa. The Chinese have started work on the \$400 million Tanzania-Zambia railroad, which is the largest aid project anywhere in the world. Fully 13.000 Chinese workers will be in Tanzania by summer. These days one of the swingingest places in the Mauritanian capital of Nouakchott is the Chinese cultural mission, which features French movies instead of propaganda films. In Zanzibar, where there are 400 Chinese in the aid mission, the latest building project is a rum distillery. Even imperial Ethiopia has established dip-Iomatic relations with China. Peking's tactical shift from warring

revolutionaries. "They are becoming quite reactionary," complains a freedom



PEKING'S NATIONAL OPERA CHOIR BENEATH MAO'S GAZE And an experiment in noodle diplomacy.

scene. Unlike most other Chinese Communist leaders. Chou is sophisticated and widely traveled. He comes from a family of feudal gentry, was raised in Shanghai, had studied in Tokyo, Kyo-Tientsin and Paris, and speaks French, fair English and some German. As Premier (since 1949) and Foreign Minister (from 1949 to 1958), he visited at least 29 different countries and maintained a constant dialogue with high-level foreign visitors to Peking. With a personality far more cosmopolitan than Mao's, Chou won the grudging admiration of most professional diplomats who met him.

Under Chou's direction, China once more turned outward. Ambassadors returned to Chinese embassies. The style of Chinese diplomacy changed from its earlier emphasis on furtive subversion to an open attempt to hew more closely to the norms of conventional diplomacy and state-to-state relations. Much of the new emphasis has cenfighter in Tanzania. But Peking's new policies have paid off in other ways. Since the Ninth Party Congress, eight countries, including Canada and Italy, have recognized China, and at least two others are on the verge of following suit.

Presidential Signals

The U.S. was also caught up in a time of rapidly changing attitudes. Washington's policies toward China had hardened almost as soon as the Communists took over that country in 1949. The enmity was only heightened by China's intervention in the Korean War. Congressional leaders-particularly Republicans-constructed a policy of containment through generous military and economic aid to Chiang Kai-shek's anti-Communist regime and security commitments to shield Taiwan and its satellite islands from mainland control. In the 1950s, election campaigns were fought on a lingering charge that the

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REMINGTON'



WOMEN GREETING U.S. TEAM AT PEKING'S TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY
Tremendous interest and no hostility.

Democrats had "sold out" China to the Communists.

The U.S. blocked Peking's entry to the United Nations, refused entirely to trade with the mainland, and held to the myth that the Nationalist regime in Taiwan was the legitimate government of the property o

Advocates of Change

Wall Street Lawyer Richard Nison after at rip to Assi in 1986 for his ofient Pepsi-Cola, put down some perequive thoughts in Foreign Alfairs that
he was later to claborate in the 1986
composity. Taking the long view: "diecomposity." Taking the long view: "dieto leave Chma forever outside the fantisses, chersh is hates, and threaten is
meighbors. There is not place on this
small planet for a billion of its pomark josticities."

Only 15 days after taking offlee. Nison ordered a mjor resues of U.S. policy toward China. Among the most persuasive advocates of change was Asststant Secretary of State Marshall Green. Green's convertion that a new approach on China was needed matured form. Order's convertion that a new approach on the mature of the contraction of the contraction of the conlater during a tour as Ambassador to Indonesia. Presidential Adviser Henry Rissunger also played a major role. He was unhappy over the fact that the was unhappy over the fact that the U.S., through its lack of contact with Peking, seemed by default to side with Moscow in the Sino-Soviet dispute. Nixon and he agreed that the U.S. was not the prime adversary of either China or Russia, but that each was the other's worst foe. In that situation, they saw a possibility for maneuver. In measured moves, Nixon began relaxing Washington's rigid policy toward China.

The first steps came in midstummer of 1969 when U.S. tourists were allowed to bring \$100 with of Chinese made goods into the U.S. At the same time. Naom lifted the Travel han to wor to visit China. The scal on the new policy was set in late summer during Nixon's visit to Rumania, where he declared that the U.S. would deal with Communist countries on the basis of their foreign policy and not their individual to their foreign policy and new their foreign policy and new their first policy and policy and their foreign policy and their foreign policy and their foreign policy and their foreign policy and policy and their forei

ly to Peking, if was an unsistakuble presidential overture to China. By the end of the year, the \$100 limit on imports had been removed, and the Administration had announced permission for foreign subsidiaries of U.S. firms to deal in nonstrategic goods with the mainland.

Further moves came in 1970, when the Government authorized the selective licensing of goods for export to China and allowed U.S. oil companies to bunker China-bound foreign-owned ships carrying foreign-produced oil. Nixon also took advantage of the friendly

presence of Rumania's President Nicolae Ceauşescu at a state dinner in Washington last October to refer to the mainland regime by its official name: the People's Republic of China.

Probably the President's most importunt signal, however, was sent from Guam, where he enunesiated the Nison Deutrine oil gradual U.S. military disengagement from the manifand of Asiaengagement from the manifand of Asiaing down the U.S. presence in South withdrawals from South Vier Nam, scaling down the U.S. presence in South Korea, and ordering an end to the Seventh Fleet's patrols in the Tawam Strait in his 1970. State of the World' retained to the Company of the Chinese as "a great and viral people who should not remain solidary."

Devil's Role

As a Republican with strong anticommunist credentials. Nixon could afford such moves without undue tear of suffering domestic political damage. But the President's overtures seemed to be having no effect. The elimination of pasport restrictions, for example, renation of passing viscostic properties of the passing to passing viscostic passing to the passing like. Author-Journalist Edgar Now. "China continues in its determination to east us in the devil's role." complained Nixon. "Our modest efforts to prove otherwise have not reduced Peking's determination emits toward us."

Last month, as Nixon presided over a meeting of the National Security Council that reviewed the U.S. China policy. three thick tomes lay on the table. "I've read all three papers, gentlemen." he said. "And I hope you have too." The three volumes were the outcome of the review undertaken by Kissinger's staff: they dealt with diplomatic recognition, the U.N. representation issue, and trade and travel. The President took no immediate action on the problems in the first two categories, but he did act on about half the options offered in the paper on trade and travel. (Still open are the options to allow American-owned flag carriers to call at Chinese ports and to open air travel to China for American



airlines.) Thus, he was able to move swiftly last week when the Chinese gave him a reason to make new concessions. In fact, the speed of the U.S. response drew admiring cheers from diplomats and academics.

For the U.S., the situation presents

THE APOUT PRICES.

What would better the Child APOUT PRICES TO BE VEHICLE A

RUSSIAN REACTION. The Chinese have from ancient times followed the dictum: "Use barbarians to control barbarians." The Ming dynasty used the western Mongols to crush the eastern Mongols, and then the eastern Mongols to defeat the western Mongols. chief recourse of 19th century China was to play off one imperialist against another, the Americans against the British, the British against the Russians. and more recently the League of Nations and the U.S. against Japan. Today, suggests Harvard Sinologist John K. Fairbank, confronted as they are on the northeast by the Russians and to seaward by the Americans and Japanese, the Chinese again have reason to apply a sonhisticated version of the dictum. How will Russia react to this situ-

How will Russia react to this situation? Washington hastened to reassure Eastern Europe would be one indication of how the Soviets view their changed situation. Another could well be a more—or less—amenable stance on either of the Soviets' two major pressure points: Berlin and the Ussuri River border between Russia and China.

U.N. REPRESENTATION. The crusade, which the U.S. has led for the past 21 years, to keep China out of the U.N., has turned into an increasingly unrewarding exercise. Last year, for the first time, the Albanian resolution calling for the seating of Communist China and the expulsion of the Nationalist Chinese won a majority-51 to 49. But the count fell short of the two-thirds necessary to decide an "important question" under U.N. procedure. But this year, if a majority of the members vote against having the issue treated as an "important question," China, which has probably picked up a half-dozen or so new supporters, may be invited to join.

in the control of the

The problem with this third, or "Two option is that it infuriates both Chinas. The Nationalists refuse to cede their claim to be China's only legitimate representative while the Chinese Communists claim that Taiwan is a domestic question that should be solved by the Chinese. So far, that solution has been unsatisfactory to the U.S. since it envisions the overthrow of the Nationalist regime. Some U.S. Sinologists are hopeful, however, that the two Chinas might be able to work something out. As an admittedly limited precedent, they point to the arrangement wherehy the Communists shell the Nationalistheld offshore islands of Matsu and Oucmoy only every second day-and never on holidays. In recent diplomatic dealings, the Chinese have bent even farther: when Canada established relations with China last October. Peking demanded only that the Canadians "take note" of China's claim to Taiwan. Subsequently, when Kuwait recognized China early in 1971, the subject was not even raised in the joint communiqué. Apart from these major international

stratagems, there is a purely human and largely forgotten matter pending between the U.S. and China. Four U.S. prisoners are now being held in solitative confinement in Peking. I wo of the men have been imprisoned since 1952. They are John T. Downey and Richard C. Fecteau, both "civilian employees of the Department of the Army," Who.



U.S. TEAM LEAVING CHINA WITH GRAHAM STEENHOVEN IN LEAD

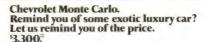
negotiate its way out of Viet Nam. This view is pushed in Saigon, and even some White House aides hope that this highly unlikely version is true.

The other version is just the opposite. It holds that only the South Vietnamese defeat in Laos made it possible for the Chinese to approach the Americans without seeming to betray their North Vietnamese allies. "We snatched diplomatic victory from the jaws of military defeat," jokes one U.S. official. According to this theory, the Chinese are now convinced that the U.S. is going to withdraw from South Viet Nam anyhow, and that in due course Hanoi will win its objectives in South Viet Nam. Thus the Chinese cannot be expected to place any pressure on the North Vietnamese to make them more tractable in the Paris peace negotiations. However, Peking may wish to have more influence in any Indochina settlement by having its own direct line of communication with Washington.

the Russians that its new dealings with China were not directed against Moscow. Yet most U.S. Sovietologists feel that the Russians are bound to be alarmed by the specter of its two main rivals finally radiking together. Until now, the Russians have enjoyed a unique, privoral positro between China and the U.S., because of Peking and U.S., because of Peking and Soviets must urgently reassess their own position.

The optimistic view in the West is that, in order to countereut Peking's new thaw, the Russians will also turn friendlier toward the West. The Eastern Europeans hope that increased Soviet procecupation with China's designs will gave them more room to maneuser at home. Yet, if the Soviets are substantially alarmed, they are likely to demand more, and not less loyalty and orthodoxy from their Warsaw Pact alies. The attitude of the Soviets toward





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according to the official Washington version, were lost on a flight from Korea to Japan; the Chinese say they were convicted of espionage. Downey drew a life sentence. Feeteau was sentenced to 20 years. The other two prisoners are American pilots who were engaged in the Viet Nam War. Major Philip F. Smith has been held since 1965, when his F-104 fighter-homber came down on the island of Hainan. Navy Lieut. Robert J. Flynn has been imprisoned since 1967, when, on a bombing mission north of Hanoi, he went off course during a storm and came down in Ouansi province. No single gesture could warm Americans more quickly than the release of the prisoners.

Whatever the outcome of this or other emotional issues, even the most optimistic interpreters of China's move remain convinced that Peking's ultimate purpose remains the same: to reduce and if possible eliminate American influence in Asia-but not in such a way that the U.S. would simply be replaced by the Soviet Union. China remains ideologically and politically a formidable adversary. On all sides, warnings against lowed the initial surprise and delight over Peking's move. The Chinese themselves cautioned against an overenthustastic reaction. Even while the U.S. team was in China, the Peking People's Daily headlined: NIXON, DON'T LET YOUR HEAD GET TOO DIZZY! Nonetheless, the U.S., and the rest of the outside world as well, could not help but be encouraged that China had finally decided to turn outward again.

PAKISTAN

The Push Toward the Borders

Radio Pakistan announced last week that Pakistan International Artines has a that Pakistan International Artines has resumed us internal flights between the Fast Pakistan capital of Dacca and the town of Jessore, formerly a stronghold to town of Jessore, formerly a stronghold to note that the PIA proj jets were carried to note that the PIA proj jets were carried into Jessore airport by air force Sathre iets.

It was true, however, that the army had taken the offensive in Pakitan's savage civil war. In the early days of lighting, the troops had prodently preferred the most part, until additional men dayuppies arrived. Last week they began to push toward the Indian berden, hoping to secure the hardtop roads by the time the monseum rather they will be able to bleek any azable imports of arms and other equipment for the Bangla Desh (Bengal State) re-

Nazalife Sympathizers. Despite the heavy cost of the operation testimated at \$1.3 million per day) and widespread international criticism, the government of President Agha Mohammed Yahya Khan seems determined to president a factorism of the operation of the ope

Pakistan government, while India, Pakistan's traditional adversary, has quietly sympathized with the rebels.

The Indians most deeply involved are the West Bengalis, who are kinsmen to the East Bengali insurgents. But West Bengali sympathy is tempered by a fear that a prolonged civil war in East Bengal will prove costly to themselves as well. For a generation, West Bengal has received a steady flow of refugees from across the border. Now the flow has greatly increased, with an added burden to the state's economy. Among West Bengalis, the most enthusiastic supporters of the East Pakistani cause are Calcutta's urban terrorists, the Maoist Naxalites. Some are said to have slipped across the border with homemade guns and hombs

Strong Words, Officially, India hus tried to maintain calm. Prime Minister India Guadhi declared earlier that India could hardly remain a "silent observer" to the carnage in East Pakistan. But last week, when asked if she would describe the fighting as an "imperial war." she replied sternly. "the use of

strong words will not help."

From Earl Pakistan came reports that the destruction was continuing. Estimates of the number of dead ranged to 200,000 or more. In the port city of Christian to the control of the contro

Provisional Government, There was also savagery on the Bengali side. Relsels were reported to be paying off old secres against non-Bengali Moslems who settled in Fast Pakistan after the 1947 partition of British India into India and Pakistan. At the town of Dinaipur, most made members of this group were killed and the women taken to makeshift internment camps.

Despite the continued absence of their political leader. Sheikh Mujibur ("Mu-jib"), Rahman, who is thought to be in prison in West Pakistan, the rebels announced the formation of a Bangla Desh provisional government last week. They named Mujib President. One of his coleagues, Tajuddin Ahmad, who is at Rahmad and the same and the same and the same and the same and the rebels prudently chose the sown of Meherpur, which lies a mere four miles from the Indian border.



EAST PAKISTAN BOMBING VICTIMS IN PEDICABS

A question of human arithmetic.

the rebels controlling much of the counresside. Despite the apparent determination of the Pakistan government to maintain its hold on East Bengal, the sheer human arithmetic of the situation seemed to indicate that the Bengalts some form of regional autonomy. At the present time, the East Bengalis outrumber the West Pakistani soldiers in their miskl by shoot 1,000 to 1.

INDIA

Signs of Leveling Off

Population growth is a major concern in India. The population increased 21.6% during the 1950s and 24.6% during the 1951s and 24.6% during the 1951s and 24.6% during the 1951s and 1951s and 1951s and crosses. The Indian government noted with pride that the national population stood at just under 547 million, or about 14 million lower than the latest official projection, or about 1951s and 1951s and 1951s and projection and 1951s and 1951s and 1951s and 1951s projection and 1951s and 1951s and 1951s and 1951s and 1951s projection and 1951s and 1951s

MIDDLE EAST

The Latest Gifts from Russia

Figspian President Anwar Sadal has had no linck in getting Israel to accept his proposals for setting the military impasse along the Suze Canal. He has however, made progress in prompting Arab mits; Last week he sught Suze Canal. Suze was the supplementary of the suze Canal of the Suze Canal Canal Suze Cana

Sadat has also proved adept in winning sympathy for Egypt in world captals, and even more skilled at another form of statecraft—shopping-list diphierom of statecraft—shopping-list diphierom of the state of the state of the supply, a lot of ophisticated hardware has been arriving by see and air from Russia. Among incoming weapons sportted so far are several of the Swiget state of the state of the state of the state of the state of sides. Hence,

MG-52, code-named "Fowhat" by NATO.
is the lates Russan interceptor. It can
fly at Mach 3 three times the speed of
soundy and climb to 80,000 ft, 20,000
ft, higher than the operational celling of
the U.S.-buil F-4 Phantons of the Israch art force. This is the first time
that the Mf-623, which is far too hot
for Egyptian pilots to handle, has been
sent outside the Sowiet Union.

MG-21, the standard first-line Soviet fighter, has been sent into replace planes lost last year in the war of attrition over the Suez Canal. About 50 Egyptianpiloted MG-21s were bagged by Israeli pilots. In addition, Israelis last July Inred Soviet pilots into an ill-fated dog-



"I DON'T KNOW-BUT I THINK SOMEBODY IS TRYING TO TELL US SOMETHING.

fight over Suez in which four Russians were shot down. The Russians have more than replaced the loss in planes by shipping an estimated 150 additional

MIG-218 to Egypt. Su-11, a twin-jet all-weather interceptor known in NATO as "Flagon," is capable of Mach 2.5 speeds. Like the MIG-28s, these are the first advanced Sukhois allowed outside Russia.

\$A-4, one of the most advanced groundto-air missiles in the Russian arsenal, is a mobile version of the stationary SA-2s. Code-named "Ganet" by NATO. the SA-4s have tanklike tracks and can be swiftly shifted. They are being deployed as part of the defense umbrella near the Aswan Dam and at Nag Hamadi, 125 miles north of Aswan on the Nile. In addition, more SA-3s and SA-2s are being shipped to Egypt. Israeli military sources conjecture that with Egyptians manning missile defenses near Suez, the Russians may feel that more hatteries are necessary to make up for the Egyptian lack of proficiency. "God knows where they're going to put them all," says an Israeli analyst.

PAIS radar systems, as sharp as U.S. radar, are also being deployed. Since their range is 400 miles, this will give Egypt an early warring system that has been lacking until now. Additional batteries of SZU-234- radar-controlled antiaircraft guns are also being deployed. They are capable of defending SA-3 sites with a 4,000-round-per-minute blanket of fire.

Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan last week described the Egyptian arms buildup as 'a worsening of the stiuation and a matter of great good was been an amount of the still a still a still shown ne more alarm than that. One reason is that Israelis are trying to avoid depicting the arms arrival as an international crais, for this would strengthen that the still a still a still a still a still still a still a still a still a still a still mig force is necessary to maintain the Middle East standoff.

* Not to be confused with the Yiddish word

One Russian motive for the buildup appears to be a cynical self-interest that alarms observers on both sides in the Middle East. "There is no strategic meaning to it," one Westerner told TIME Correspondent Gavin Scott in Cairo last week. "The Spanish Civil War syndrome is taking over. The U.S. is testing its gismos on the Israeli side and the Russians are doing the same thing in Egypt." By that he meant a situation similar to Spain in 1936, where Germany. Italy and Russia perfected military equipment and tactics, including Luftwaffe dive-hombing, that were to he employed in World War II. The Russians have neither an opportunity nor a desire to test their new aircraft against U.S. flyers. But the Suez front provides a comparatively safe semi-combat theater where they work out flying taetics against the Israelis.

The overriding Soviet consideration, however, is to give Egypt complete military security from Israeli air attack. The new defenses are so modern and complete that no air strikes could be made without taking heavy losses.

HAITI

No Show

"Papa Dae viviet Papa Dae viviet". All day long the voodoo drummers in front of the National Palaice in Porta-Prince heat out the same incessant message: "Papa Dae lives!" Papa Dae lives!" Pessants waving black-and-red Haitian flags poured into town on trucks of every vintage. State! Database on capital picking up the faithful and depositing them at the palace gate.

For weeks, Haitians had been wondering whether alling President for Life François ("Papa Doc") Duvalier would make his scheduled (44th birthday appearance on the palace baleony and prove to one and all that he was indeed alive and well. Last week the moment came: Papa Doc did not show. In his stead stood his bull-necked son, Jean-Claude. 19, whom the dictator named

as his successor earlier this year, Many of the 50,000 assembled Haitians, who were kept 70 yards from the palace, didnot/seem to realize that fact. As Jean-Claude saluted again and again, the crowds clapped and cheered: "Vive Papa Doct Président à Vie."

Government officials continued to dony that Duvalitier was near death. For years he has been plagued by diabetes and chronic heart trouble. A few months ago, Duvalier passed out in the midst of a private audience with a Western diplomat.

THE VATICAN

Rocking the Pope

"We are not in a position to appreciate your artistic forms," said Pope Paul discreetly. "Nor can we evaluate the aesthetic forms in which you express your personalities." Well, hardly, this audience of 60 youths included the British rock group Warm Dust and a few girls wearing hot parts beneath their maxicoats. What next wear deeper was not a proper part of the parts beneath their maxicoats. What next we have a proper of the parts of the part

As if this were not enough, the Pope also came in for criticism from the musicians. "If you have the power to bain the contraceptive pill," demanded John Bedson, a shaggy drummer from Liverpool, "why don't you halt conscription? Why don't you order all Catholics not to take part in war? Why don't you sobish the Italian army?"

"It is not within our power," replied His startled Holiness.



POPE PAUL WITH ROCK MUSICIANS
Are strippers next?

TIME, APRIL 26, 1971

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Opinion to the contraction of th

Europe: The Search for Solutions

While the U.S. and China are engaged in a under fluery of diplomatic intrives. Europe is proceeding with its own negotiations. Though the European talks lack the drama of Peking's genures, their outcome will have a profound effect on the lature shape of the Continent. One of the negotiations exist whether Western Europe can gather the necessary resolve in make the decision for the expansion of the Common Market, The other exists whether we will be the continent of the continent previous of the Continent's period of the continent previous continents of the continent will be continent to the continent with province may confide use the Continent's semigentament division into housile blues.

Stalled Ostpolitik

When West German Chancellor Wilby Brandt signed the Treaty of Moscow last August, he tied its ratification to a successful resolution of the problem of West Berlin, which depends on tenuous lifelines that stretch 110 miles through hostile East German territory, Last week, pleted their lists meeting in Berlin, it was disappointingly clear that no solution was in sight.

Branth had boped that the Soviets were so eager for West German trade and technology that they would be willing to guarantee the economic viability of the city and improve the lot of West Berlines by safeguarding the access routes between West Berlin and West Germany, Otherwise, Western firms will leave, and their exodus would cause an economic and psychological crisis in

the isolated city. Brandt's reasoning was buttressed by the Soviets themselves, who gave private assurances that they were prepared to be reasonable. But last December's have made them less flexible. Fast Germany's Walter Ulbricht, who at 77 is the self-proclaimed dean of Soviet-style Communism, warned Moscow that accommodation with the West over Berlin without diplomatic recognition of Last Germany's would undermine his polynomial of the self-proclaim of the death of the property of the polynomial of the property of the

Some Western diplomats still invise that a West Berlin accord will be reached —some day. But the fact is that the Sovers and the West are at present we far apart that no agreement can be hoped one side or the other drastically alters its sland. After last week's session end-of-the other drastically alters are still as the still a st

ACCESS. West Berlin is linked to its martests in West Germany by three autobahn routes, tour rail lines and four waterways. The Allied powers, misst that of free passage between West Germany and West Berlin. The Western powers, for example, have proposed sealed trains that would roil untouched through East Germany. The Savees retisee They through the German Democratic Repub-

lic, if is up to the West Germans and West Berliners to negotiate with the East Germans. Such an agreement would mean that the West recognizes East German sovereignty over land access routes to West Berlin, which the West refuses to do without a Soviet guarantee of a free flow of traffle. Without such assurances, East Germany would have complete veto rights over the traffle.

vistine nights (J) West Berlin's 2,100, 1000 citizens, \$50,000 have relatives among East Berlin's 1,100,000 residents, Although West Germans have almost free access to the Communist sector of the divided former capital, West Berliners are not allowed to pass through the Wall except in emergencies. The Aleies claim this is unfair discrimination. Moscow's position is that West Berlin's senate should enter into direct negotiations with East Germany.

WEST GERMAN PRESENCE IN WEST BERLIN.
West Berlin could not maintain a decent standard of living without Bonn's
assistance, which includes a direct annual subsidy of \$500 million. As an-

other means of economic support, the West German government maintains 85 offices in the city, which employ 20,000 workers. Bundestag committees frequently meet there, as do caucuses of political parties. All that bothers the Soviets, who regard West Berlin as a separate political entity on East German soil. They do not object to West Berlin's cultural, economic and monetary ties to Bonn, but they insist that no West German political activity should take place in the city. The Western powers concede that West Berlin is not part of West Germany. After consulting with Brandt, the Allies have proposed reducing the federal presence in West Berlin by eliminating so-called "constitutional acts" by West German political officials. This has intentionally been left vague for bargaining purposes

REPESINATION ABROAD PEXENTILY. WEST Berliners carry. West German passports and special West Berlin identity cards, but the city's trade contacts are handled by Bonn's embassies and consultates. The Soviet position reflects the view that West Berlin is "the third Germainy." Consequently, but no stablesh a consultate general there, and implies that West Berlin should assue passports.

The impasse on West Berlin reduced the hopes for a relaxation of tensions in Central Europe. It also acts as a barrier to convening the Soviets-ponsored Conference on European Security that Moscow would like to hold as a means of gaining full Western acceptance of Eastern Europe's present borders, which



EASTER TRAFFIC AT CHECKPOINT HEINRICH HEINE STRASSE
A third Germany?

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WINDSOR CANADIAN



were redrawn by the victorious Soviet army during World War II. The Western nations refuse to attend until there is a solution to West Berlin. Despite mounting frustration, neither side has shown any inclination to break off the talks.

The Berlin statemate is a serious setback for Willy Brandt and his bold Ostpolitik, which aims at overcoming Europe's division by accepting present political realities. Unless the Soviets soften their attitude on Berlin soon, internal political pressures may prevent the Chancellor from gaining ratification of the treaties he signed last year with Warsaw and Moscow. Indeed, he may not even dare submit them to the Bundestag for approval. Should that happen, Brandt's hopeful initiatives for peaceful relations with his Communist neighbors would only have made matters worse. The Soviets have made it clear that Bonn's failure to accept the Brandt treaties would chill the political climate of Central Europe.

Showdown Ahead

A growing sense of crisis surrounds Britani's lased attempt to gain entry into the thriving sis-nation European Economic Community. Twice in the past ten years Britani's application has been rejected. This time there is a wide-spread conviction throughout Europe that a thrif aliante would be the last. No one believes this more firmly than British Prime Minister Edward Heath, who led Britani's first unsuccessful attempt in the 1961-63 Broads negotive through the product of the produ

Heath's worry is partly one of timing. After several preliminary sessions, the crucial negotiations for British entry are now scheduled for mid-May in Brussels. If the six Market members (Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands and West Germany) do not agree in principle to British admission by July. Heath, who must face his party conference in October, is certain to run into a severe backlash in Britain. The Prime Minister and his Conservative Party remain committed to seeking EEC membership, but the British public is less enthusiastic. Food prices would rise 26% after entry, pushing up the cost of living an estimated 4% to 5%. Many Britons also resent the EEC's implied surrender of sovereignty. Public-opinion samplings indicate that 66% of those questioned oppose British entry, and 82% believe that the issue should be submitted to the voters as a referendum.

Common Gureney. The consequences of failure would be severe It Britain does not join the Common Market, the does not join the Common Market, the old dreams of a politically, and economically united Western Furope, which were so long blocked by Charles de Gaulle, would once again be stymied. Furope would show that it lacks the will and ability to work to achieve the degree of political cohesion that it needs

to counterbalance the Soviet Union, the U.S. and China. By contrast, British entry would open the way to the Common Market's growth and development. Since Britain is the major force in the eight-nation European Free Trade Association," it could lead EFTA memthe Common Market into the world's tional product would be second only to the U.S.'s. The expanded FFC could then proceed toward the goal of establishing a common currency for all Western Europe by 1980. That development would nudge the bigger community toward substantial political unity, since monetary policy would be de-



"... AND ANOTHER THING, WE'RE CHANGING OVER TO SPEAKING FRENCH—TO PERSUADE THE FRENCH WE'RE EUROPEAN ENOUGH FOR THE COMMON MARKET!"

cided largely by Common Market headquarters at Brussels and not by individual governments.

Fittopean leaders are aware of the enormous size of the stakes—and of the danger that the negotiations will founder on petty details. West German Chancel-low Willy Brandt has assured Heath that he will press for a speedy decision. French President Georges Pompidou recently intimated that he will confer directly with Heath if the negotiators are unable to cut their way through the maze of issues. Pompidou has said that he farevos British admission, but there is some

The members: Austria, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom. suspicion that the French once more are seeking to find an issue on which to block British admission, as they have done twice before.

French Faors. This time a key issue is sterling. The French fear that the IFEC treasury will be saddled with Birther and the IFEC treasury will be saddled with Birther and the IFEC treasury will be saddled with Birther and IFEC treasury seems and the IFEC treasury seems and the IFEC treasury seems and investors, hold \$10.25 billion a Birtish currency and treasury securities, but Britain's own gold and current that amount As a result, the French want assurances that their money will not be tasged to cover British debts if for-

eign investors should suddenly start to exchange sterling for oth-

er currencia

Another issue is Britain's offer to pay only 3% of the FeC's annual \$4 billion budget the first year of membership (1973) and 15% after five years. The figures are so sow that Pomplicud dismissed them as an example of the British sense of humpon consensus, even among Britain's champions, is that London must at least double its initial ante.

Britain is under pressure from Commonwealth countries to help them gain at least a measure of access to the EEC's highly protectionist trading area for agricultural products. Last week New Zealand's Prime Minister, Sir Keith Holyoake, flew to London to begin a tour of three capitals, reminding Europe that Britain's joining the FEC without safeguarding the economic interests of the Commonwealth would mean "disaster" for New Zealand. Though France is opposed to Britain's trade preferences for Commonwealth countries, concessions for New Zealand butter and sugar from former Caribbean and Pacific possessions can probably be successfully negotiated

The Common Market, of course, thrives on crises. Almost every breakthrough has been preceded by dire warnings of the EEC's impending doom and all-night bargaining sessions that finally produced the necessary compromise. Even now, cautious optimism is detectable on both sides. French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann said casually: "There are really no serious problems with Britain's joining. We want Britain, and all we ask is , she become a club member within the rules," Geoffrey Rippon, Britain's chief negotiator, struck a still cozier metaphor, "Reasonable men, given enough coffee and cognac," he observed. "can quickly see whether they can reach But all the signs are that it agreement. will take a lot of cognac to float Britain into the select club of Europe.

PEOPLE

Anyone would think Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeou, 51, was a male chauvinist or something, to listen to Helen Gurley Brown, 49. Asked on a Canadian television show what she thought of Trudeau's recent marrrage to 22-year-old Margaret Sinclair, the sexpert editor (Cosmonolitan) and author (Sex and the Single Girl. etc.) used the unminced word "outrageous. Said Mrs. Brown: "What I think your Prime Minister has done is set back the cause of a certain kind of equality for a long, long time. I think the idea that you must go and pick someone nuhile who is 29 years younger than you is not any example to set for the rest of the men in the world."

Back in his Harlem pulpit for the first time in four months, the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, 62. told the 2.500 faithful in his Easter congregation that he was retiring. It might have been more of a shock-Powell has been pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church since 1937-but the ex-Congressman's stock has fallen nearly as low in the church as it has in politics. Not long ago, for exmunion table and offered to bet \$1,000 that nobody in the congregation could prove to him that it was wrong to drink whisky or sleep with women (no in tayor of relaxing at his Bahamian home in Bimini also cushioned the blow. Said one church member last week: "You don't miss what you're not getting.

The Seventh Avenue assassins who work for Women's Wear Daily don't care whom they cut up with their sharp







MARGARET & PIERRE

pinking shears—even America's First Francée. Tricio Nizon, Alter the picture appeared showing her, sweet and solor-hatted, with her intended. Edward and a state of the state

"I find that I like cold countries now; said Newsauter Lovel I Thomas its week as he celebrated his 79th britth day. "The heat takes it aut or you." The heat said all that does it. All 'Mari's Crainfon Park Zoo: where I have vasting Mohan. a 1,500-lib. rhinocens turned to talk to the keeper while feed-that he had helped to capture. Thomas trunced to talk to the keeper while feed-months of the commenced the general and work right on munching until the was funching on munchability of the comment of the commentation of the

Is there anything more to be said about Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy Onossis? The surprising answer is yes, and the proof is the latest Jackie-book. Jacqueline Kennedy. The White Hones Years, by Mary Vim Renselator Thayer, a veteran writer and Jackies Thayer, a veteran writer and Jackies that the said of th

The Curt of Curtwel Enterprises is mow separated from the Wel Patrick Curris has left Requel Welch, Patrick on the Name of the State of

RAQUEL & PATRICK





The \$35,000 Volkswagen.

Have we gone stark raving mad? Auto Show, we thought somebody Rad.

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So why not stretch it out to limo length? Why not add an intercom, bar and mshagany woodwork and tufted English

Why not be the savingest millionaire on the road?

That, children, is exactly

BEHAVIOR

Toys for the Handicapped

When children walk on it, the orange carpet whines, wheezes, pipes and trills. When they shout, snap their fingers or stamp their feet, the multihued kaleidoscopic pattern projected on the wall changes its shape and color. The carpet and kaleidoscope are only two of 112 remarkable toys included in an audience-participation show that is about to tour England after drawing an enthusiastic response from handicapped children in London. The unique exhibition was organized by Roger Haydon, an industrial designer, and Jim Sandhu. a medically trained lecturer on problems of the handicapped. It was designed to demonstrate how blind, autistic, crippled and retarded children can be helped to cope with their biggest problem: isolation from an environment that they find frustrating and frightening. Abnor-mal children, Sandhu explains, "seldom know what it means to fall off, climb into, squeeze through." Thus they find it difficult to "build up images of the world through their senses.

To remedy the situation. Haydon and Sandhu propose the use of toys to lure handicapped children into more normal activity. The "talking" carpet helps blind children to turn outside themselves for stimulation. So does the "buzz bubble." a plastic dome covered with electrodes that produce, on touch, sounds ranging from a low hum to a high whistle. The blind are also psychologically stimulated by the "tactile board," actually a big box doors that are finished in textured materials-sticks, beads, sandpaper, glass and felt. Tucking things away in the cubbyholes, blind children experience the thrill of finding them again by remembering the feel of each hiding place.

For the autistic or nontalking child, the kaleidoscope-linked to a sound-sensitive electronic circuit-is just as much tun: the changing patterns encourage him to make noises so that he can watch the visual effects his sounds pro-

duce. With the retarded, another favorite -because it makes no motion that the children would consider threatening-is a sealed transparent tube holding two Ping Pong balls that float in slow motion from end to end, their movement held to a reassuring snail's pace by the resistance of the trapped air

Even the totally paralyzed are enjoying the toy show. They are particularly enchanted by the "trammock," a basketshaped, rubber-rimmed combination playpen and hammock that is suspended from the ceiling. Seated inside it, immobile children can be swung round and round or bounced up and down, giving them says Sandbu "the miraculous feeling of movement in space.

The most popular toys are the inflatables: an 8-foot-long sausage and a 10foot-square air mattress that looks like an upside-down wading pool. They were designed by Haydon and Sandhu themselves, and are described by Sandhu as "therapeutically liberating" because they are "friendly, motherly, soft and safe even while challenging the severely handicapped "to feel they can be mobile." One paralyzed six-year-old who has been using the inflatables for two years at the Mazehill Junior Training Center near London has taught himself to walk 100 feet unaided by practicing with the sausage, which he straddled and used to pull himself along. The toys also appeal to healthy youngsters, who enjoy sharing their play with the handicapped.

An Alternative to Suicide?

A healthy man who wants to kill himself and a sick one who wants to live but is doomed for lack of a vital organ appear to have little in common. But Psychiatrist Paul H. Blachly of the University of Oregon Medical School believes that they have something to offer each other. He advocates a "symbiotic juxtaposition" of the two-bringing them together so that the potential suicide can gain a new outlook on life by donating either blood or an organ to

Writing in the current issue of Life-Threatening Behavior, the new official journal of the American Association of Suicidology, Psychiatrist Blachly suggests that the suicidal person who wants to destroy his whole body may find an alternative in sacrificing just part of it. When Eisenhower was suffering repeated heart attacks. Blachly recalls, at least 20 people offered him their hearts: such offers frequently come from people who are looking for a way to die. But that death wish might be purged, he reasons, if the donor gives an organ that is not essential to his own life. People who donate a kidney. Blachly notes. often experience "a sustained feeling of satisfaction and of being noble," their personal relationships frequently

Non-Fatal Sacrifices. Even more important in Blachly's thinking is the fact that suicides decrease in wartime and other periods demanding personal sacrifice; then, he says, "the intensity of egoism and anomie is diminished as the individual participates in a common social goal." To put his theory into practice. Blachly proposes an alliance between organ-transplant centers and some of the many suicide-prevention services that are now in existence. The services, which usually offer psychiatric help to callers. would refer appropriate cases to transplant centers as possible donors. The customary two- or three-month waiting period before surgery would give psychiatrists time to study the would-be donor's motives and his chances of benefiting from giving an organ. The result, Blachly says, might well be an enhanced "sense of dignity and self-determination" on the part of the donor that would let him "rejoin the human race on his own terms." In ancient days, kings, favorite sons, daughters, wives or slaves were often slain in sacrificial rites as a means of atonement and because, as Psychoanalyst Roger Money-Kyrle once wrote, the gift of life places one with the gods." Blachly believes that non-fatal sacrifices might have the same expiative effect.









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SHOW BUSINESS

Prize Day at Global Village

If media hot and media cool have shrunk the world to the dimensions of Marshall McLuhan's global village, then last week's Academy Awards made a certain amount of sense. Hollywood's annual orgy of self-adulation was really the commencement exercises at good old Global Village High, complete with prizes, dull speeches, strained humor, amateurish entertainment-and one hell of a party afterward, for winners and losers alike. At least two things made this year's ceremony, silly as it always is, a little bit different: the most popular girl ended up winning none of the prizes, and one of the biggest awards of all went to the truculent dropout of the class.

The lovely loner, of course, was Ali, MacGraw, Monach many (guered a shoot in for the best actress ward. To be considered to the every completion that her personal control of the control

Shear Merit. Ali. as it turned out, knew better than a tot of insiders. A knew better than a tot of insiders and Boh and another couple had written down their predictions and sealed them in envelopes, with a bottle of champagne to go to the winner of their conseits. Ali mixed only one of the eight major awards: she picked Karen Black (Five Easy Pieces) as best supporting ac-



KELLERMAN AT OSCAR CEREMONY Best décolletage.



SCOTT AS PATTON Best actor.

tress instead of Winner Helen Hayes (Afripari) Otherwise, though, Mrs. Evans was as prescient as could be: she correctly named Paurion for best patture, best direction (Franklin 1, Schaffner), best active (George C. Scatth, and best originated to the state of Congrego C. Scatth, and best originated to the state of Congrego C. Scatth, and best originated to the state of the state

The major surprise was the unwanted bocar that went to Scott, whose well-publicized determination to study Holywoods "meat parade" was the but you was to be supported to the publicized of the publicized of the surprise was the publicized of the surprise was the

Grudgingly, most of movisulom had to concede that Scott had won his Oscar on sheer mern. Much less grudgingly, they had to say pretty much the same about the relatively unknown British housewife (see Iollowing story) who duplicated the 1969 Oscar success of her countrywoman Maggie Smith by wulking off with the best actress award.

The Talented Mrs. Hodges

Blackheath is a respectable but hardly stashionable London suburb, its casual greens bordered with militarily regular rows of staid brick homes. Mrs. Roy Hodges, the mistress of the house at 51 Harvey Road, seems as unexceptional as the setting. She does her own grocery shopping, spends a great deal of her time tending to her two-yearold son while her husband runs his small art gallery. She is 34, relaxed, intelligent and plain.

What does set Mrs. Hodges apart is that under her maiden name. Glenda Jackson, she has recently become one of the most important actresses in Britain and the U.S. as well. Despite a sail ow complexion, sight figure and somewhat crooked teeth, she has drawn accounts for her enigmatic, sexually, energetic characterizations. Her intricate rendition of the D.H. Lawrence herrendition of the D.H. Lawrence herrenditio

Chance to Explore. Earlier. Glenda's performance as Gudrun had garnered the best actress awards of both the New York Film Critics and the National Society of Film Critics, and she received high praise for the role of Peter Tchaikovsky's nymphomaniac wife in The Music Lovers. The two films were directed by Ken Russell, who is not noted for beguiling audiences with characterization. But Actress Jackson overcame both Russell and the difficult role of Gudrun with her range and depth of talent, conveying dark sensuality without the usual physical equipment. "The chance to explore such a mysterious, intriguing character was splendid." says, "I hold little shrift with I awrence's men-and-women-at-war philosophy, but in Gudrun he created a character that



GLENDA WITH BABY SON

MAKEUP SESSION AS QUEEN ELIZABETH I





was absolutely fascinating, even if she was totally unreal

Her own past, both private and professional, is as real as her present. The eldest of four daughters of a North Country bricklayer, she left school at 16 to join an amateur theater group and supported herself selling purgatives and eyedrops behind a chemist's counter. She won a twoyear scholarship to the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, then embarked on what she calls "the traditional English round: repertory and unemployment." In 1964, Peter Brook invited her to join the Royal Shakespeare Company. where she participated in his experimental theater of cruelty.

Hard and Cold, When Brook opened his shocking and magnificent Murai Sade, with Glenda playing the mad murderous Charlotte Corday, her performance was one of the truly curdling experiences in contemporary theater: it gained her widespread attention in London and New York. It also created a mold that was both rewarding and discomfiting. "I really loathed that play," she admits. "It was so hard and cold. There was very little interaction, since all the inmates were operating on separate levels of madness. But at least by the time I jeft it, I didn't have to scratch for work any longer.

She may never have to scratch again. Her recently completed, laudable BBC series on the life of Elizabeth I should follow The Forsyte Saga and The First Churchills to a long-playing appearance on U.S. television screens. The role lets her display more than neurotic lubricity. To accept it she piqued Director Russell by turning down a role as a nun-with an insatiable sex habit. of course-in his next film The Devils. "It had nothing to do with Ken." she says. "He creates a proper climate for actors, even if he doesn't care anything about them. I was simply sick and tired of playing sex-crazed neurotics. I didn't have anything more to bring to that sort of role." She will have to suffer seeing herself that way one more time in the forthcoming Sunday, Bloody Sunday, which is Pythagorean chic-a triangle with a man and a woman in love with the same young boy.

Forthright Mistress, Glenda Jackson will soon take on Elizabeth I again, this time opposite Vanessa Redgrave's Mary, in yet another reprise of the Mary, Queen of Scots legend. She may also agree to play Charlotte in a film about the Bronte sisters presently being written by Christopher Fry. Beyond all that, the demands of domesticity may eventually outweigh her professional ambition. "I've essentially accomplished what I set out to do, and I'll be ready to quit the day my son says, 'I don't want you to go out.' In Hollywood such familiar pronouncements have become grain-of-salt clichés. In England, at 51 Harvey Road, the forthright mistress of the house means what she says.

THE PRESS

Parting the Bamboo Curtain

Not for 15 years has a bona fide Amerganization been allowed to visit Communist China. But last week, in the wake of the American table tennis team's man Mao, the Bamboo Curtain tor correspondents finally parted a little, and the rush was on.

When the invitation was first issued. lew U.S. newsmen bothered to try for visas to accompany the table tennis team, and with good reason. For years, veteran China watchers had become used to requesting visas via periodic cables to Peking and never receiving so much as an answer from the Foreign Ministry. Most had dropped the practice in recent years, assuming it a futile exercise. One of the few to renew their

issued for the moment. U.P.I. had to settle for stringer copy and telephoned reports from the U.S. table tennis

Opening the Door. In addition to Rich and Roderick, NBC's Tokyo Operations Manager Jack Reynolds was also admitted, along with a two-man Japanese camera-sound crew. From Hong Kong, LIFF's British-born John Saar and German-born Freelance Photographer Frank Fischbeck were given visas. as was Fillman Durdin, 64, of the New York Times, another old China hand who covered the Sino-Japanese War from Shanghai in the late 1930s and was the Times's Nanking bureau chief in 1948. Rich. Roderick and Durdin all applied for permission to open permanent bureaus in Peking.

It is not likely that China will go that far yet. But Premier Chou En-lai.



AMERICAN VISITORS IN PEKING*

visa requests was NBC's John Rich. who left Shanghai just ahead of Mao's forces in 1949, and has been China watching from Tokyo since 1962. Rich sent off what he called his "umpteenth cable," routinely requesting permission to enter China. Associated Press Tokyo Bureau Chief Henry Hartzenbusch did the same on behalf of John Roderick. who interviewed Mao when he was a guerrilla fighter in Northern China during the 1940s, and has been the A.P.'s chief China watcher in Tokyo since 1959. To their astonishment, the Foreign Ministry replied promptly for the first time ever. Come ahead

Approval of visas for Rich, 53, and Roderick, 56, set off a stampede. The Red-run China Travel Service, which issues visas in Hone Kone when Peking approves, was suddenly swamped. From Tokyo United Press International's Al Kaff desperately tried to telephone Peking for a visa to match A.P.'s coup. To his surprise, he got through to the Foreign Ministry, only to be told politely that no more approvals were being

who Roderick says remembered him after a lapse of 23 years, had a jovial chat with the journalists. "Mr. Rod-erick." he said with a smile, "you have opened the door." He promised that later "in batches." Almost immediately, usually stone-faced officials at Hong Kong's China Travel Service smilingly expressed the hope that other appli-

Inviting Veterans. Just how much the journalists would see of China was open to question, but anything, for a start, was better than nothing. Rich and his crew shot more than 10,000 ft. of color film during the visit and sent 30odd voicecasts back to the U.S. via telephone relay. There was no evidence of censorship of dispatches from Peking, and China waived its rule requiring that all film be developed and inspect-

versity (center) with NBC's John Rich, A.P.'s John Roderick, NBC's Jack Reynolds and

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Flying information is worthless without an extremely accurate time base, so Astrolog has an Accutron tuning fork movement.

Time is such an important factor that Astrolog had to have the most accurate time base that was available. So an Accutron tuning fork movement was used. The very same movement

that runs every Accutron watch.

Bulova guarantees its accuracy to within a minute a month.*

And when you're in the business of flying 350,000 people a week, you have a very healthy regard for that kind of accuracy.

zone feature with individually set listal fragzone hand and hame base resident individual. Zone hand and hame lasse resident individual. Baissed gold and these markers on silver unit. Calendar window Profested against common watch bazards \$195. Other styles from \$110. "Tunkeeping with a satisated to this telepance. If necessary, if returned to Accutron deplor from whom purchased within one year from date of purchase. Subow Work Company, in.



The watch that's become a scientific instrument.
Accutron by Bulova.

ed before shipment out of the country. But there was no indication that the journalists had much freedom to roam either. All film and copy were carefully noncontroversial.

Late last week the visit of the table tennis team ended, and the visas of some correspondents expired with it. But Rich and Roderick got hree-day extensions, and Durdin's visa will last a full month. Observers were encouraged that China had opened its forders to vererans with nall known the country before Max, and might be less easily somed by tour guides than younger

Harold and the Wolf

Apart from the jocular jottings of Columnist Russell Baker, the New York Times is not noted for its humor. Some delightful deadpan gave a lift to its from page last week, however, when Music Critic Harold Schonberg was,



THE WOLF
No technique for trilling.

as it were, thrown to the wolves. The man responsible was Metropolitan Editor Arthur Gelb., who spotted an officest story in the monthly magazine of Manhattan's Mineaum of Nazire of Manhattan's Manhattan's Manhattan's Manhattan of Nazire of

▶ Wolves sing.
 ▶ There are lupine vocal registers—so-

prano wolves, contralto wolves, tenor wolves, even a bass wolf or two.

> Wolves have a characteristic call in

 Wolves have a characteristic call in which the interval of the major sixth (C to A) predominates.

Schonberg further observed that "when one wolf starts howling, like Franco Corelli in Verdi's 'Di quella pira' from Il Trovatore, the rest of the wolves join in, as in the choral sections of 'Di quella pira," He found that the best word virtuous "start planissimo, well to a messu di vore to the sixth ahove, hold it sweetly and purely, then perhaps embellish to the upper partial before going down to a planissimo and trailing off on an inconclusive micro-tonality near the tonic." Although some wolves have a range of more than an octuation of the control of

Story finished. Schonberg treated startled staffers in the *Times* city room to a few tenor and bass wolf howls of his own. Not bad, Gelb noted.

That Special Treatment

While some mass circulation magactives are having their troubles, with advertisers if not readers, specialty magazines are springing up all over, aimed at particular regions, races or interests. A sampling of newcomers:

BLACK SPORTS is a 50e monthly dedicated to providing depth and dimension to the coverage of black athletes-"something beyond salary figures and statistics," in the words of Publisher Allan Barron, a bush-bearded black from New Jersey who once ran a computer company. The first issue adds fittle to the public's considerable knowledge of such obvious star subjects as pro basketball's Lew Aleindor and Oscar Robertson and football's Matt Snell. But Barron hopes to develop other healthy heroes for young blacks, who, he claims, "now identify only with guys on the block, like pimps and pushers." Because he could not find a qualified black to serve as editor. Barron appointed a white friend, Freelancer Joseph Hemingway, to head

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR, a \$1 monthly, bills itself as a "serious magazine devoted to authoritative information about sex" and appears to be inspired by the successful Psychology Today. Its editor, Dr. Harold Lief, a professor of psychiatry at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, feels that "Americans are estranged from sexuality. They are ashamed of their desires." Despite such They are spicy cover come-ons as "57 Reasons a Wife May Decline Sex" and "Are We a Nation of Breast Worshipers?", Sexual Behavior seems almost ashamed of its subject. Most of the articles are by M.D.s and Ph.D.s and so mustily mid-Victorian in style and tone that educated adults will not discover much they did not find out about in schoolvard bull sessions as kids.

ON THE SOUND IS the brainchild of Editor Roy Rown, a former assistant managing editor of Litt. A slick monthly that selfs for \$2, it is aimed at the 4,000, 000 people who live on or near Long lisland Sound. "Our readers are genuinely affluent, educated people," Rowan says, who share a certain location and lifestyle and have common interests." Subject matter is a mixture of lesiure and concerned ecology, stressing to Sound dwellers the joy of sailing our it or swimming in it and the horrors of hilge-blowing tankers befouling it.

AUDIENCE is a hard-cover bimonthly that virtually commands affluence from its readers. It costs \$4.95 a copy and is a mélange of Esquire and Horizon, with the flair of the long-dead peekahoo Flair, Book adaptations and artsy photographic ticles that seem to have a very limited audience indeed. Example: "How I Rode with Harold Lewis on a Diesel Freight Train Down to Gridley, Kansas, and Back," which turns out to be exactly that. CLEAR CREEK is perhaps the best of the many new ecology magazines. A quarterfold tabloid in the manner of such hipstyle San Francisco predecessors as Rolling Stone and the late Earth Times, the 50e monthly is described, somewhat preed to positive thought and action." The first issue examined in detail the whys



NEW MAGAZINES
Regions, races and interests.

and wherefores of the big January oil spill in San Francisco Bay and publicized a little-known fight to save an obscure Texas wilderness known as Big Thicket. The current number contains a well-documented article on the dangers of lead poisoning. Promised in an upcoming issue: a look at how Soviet socialism relates to its natural environment. GRAND DIPLÔME COOKING COURSE comes to the U.S. from Britain via Canada as a 72-week exercise in correspondence cookery, priced at 95e a weekly issue. It holds out hope that anyone who has ever hefted a hamburger can learn to cook at home "in the manner of the great French chefs." There are, of course, no guarantees. Each installment gets more difficult: last week's featured such goodies as haddock mousse and a passel of paellas. Julia Child, co-author of Mastering the Art of French Cooking, says she thinks Grand Diptome looks "pretty good." The U.S. edition is published in Maple Plain, Minn., which is a long way from Paris no

matter how you look at it.



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White Horse Scotch

ENVIRONMENT

Nader on Water

By 1980. Americans will use an extimated 560 billion gallons of water at day—more than twice the rate in 1980. This means that more and more U.S. water must be clean enough to use repeatelly. Pollution, though, is overwhelming the ability of many rivers and lakes to purify hemeetees. Is the Grovernment doing enough to restore the balance?

Last week Ralph Nader offered a gloomy answer: a 700-page report entitled Water Wasteland, the product of a 21-month study by one of Nader's numerous teams of "raiders." Despite 15 years of effort, seven laws and more than \$3 billion in expenditures, say the researchers, the federal program to curb water pollution is "a miserable failure."

Loggard Stehes. The main problem, asserts the Nadae group, is the federal programs failure to control industrial effects. They account for at least 50% of the oxygen-consuming wavets handled by mutricipal exter-treatment plants. They also include very dangerous consuminants transenic, cadmium, meetury), which few treatment plants can remove from drinking water. Even advanced plants, says the report, may be unable to the consumer to the consum

As for manufacturers' ever-rising expenditures on air- and water-pollution controls, the researchers found that in 1969 this amounted to less than .2% (\$1.3 hillion) of annual revenues (\$69.4 hillion). Moreover, "much of the \$800 million spent in 1969 was for devices to purify incoming water so it could be used in manufacturing, not to clean the waste water going out."

Ever since Congress enacted major water-quality laws in 1956, the Government has left enforcement largely to the states. Under severe pressure from local industries, the states often set low standards: right now, 22 states still do not have their standards fully approved by federal regulators. In addition, Washington has tried to talk offenders into compliance, a process that usually drags on for years. Meantime, the list of gravely contaminated waterways grows. Among the worst: the Houston Ship Canal, plus numerous rivers-the Buffalo, Cuyahoga, Escambia, Passaic, Merrimack. Rouge and Ohio.

New Jobs. Nader's group is not opimistic about the effectiveness of either President Nixon's or Senator Elmund Muscke's water-quality bills naw present laws, they are riddled with foopholes. To close them, the researchers-propose several amendments. Example: federal pollution-control officers should be made to investigate all offenses and themselves face penalties. The Nader report bristles with characteristic impatience. It scoffs at the old argument that the U.S. economy will suffer because pollution control will put marginal industries out of business. A big cleanup, it says, would probably create more jobs than it would destroy "because there is more work to be done."

That remains debatable.
Even so, the roport has caused surprisingly little criticism of its substantive points. "I agree with Ralph Nader," says William Ruckelshaus, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. We are in danger of creating a water wastelmed if we permit to hapin the past." Ruckelshaus promises "radical changes" in law enforcement

The Poetics of Pollution

There is a dawning world-around comprehension Of the existence of a significant

plurality
Of alternative energy source options
Available for all Earthians' vital

Disturbed last month by the specier of an oil refinery proposed for Seas-port, Me. not far from his belowed summer home on Bear Island, Buckminster Fuller, 75, freed off a protesting tele-white the property of the property

to free verse, and the orotund result al-

most filled the entire Op-Ed page of the New York Times.

Fuller emphatically opposes the burning of fossil fuels (oil, coal), which not only are in limited supply on earth but also pollute air and water. To go on using oil and coal, he wrote,

Is equivalent to drilling a hole From the videwalk into a hank vault Pumping out money And calling it free-enterprise

discovery...

Total System. Fuller prefers tapping he sun's "cosmically inexhaustible en-

Total System. Fuller prefers tapping the sun's "cosmically inexhaustible energy" or harnessing the tides, possibly in the Bay of Fundy. In addition, he would like to see all nations and comments hoaked into a global energy grid, with electricity flowing efficiently across more zones to meet distant peak-hour destroy, and the state of the sta

Muskie took some time to unravel Fuller's visionary verse. But last week he replied in the Times with 44 lines of his own had poetry. After reeling off a few contemporary images—"nemesis clouds," "putrid smoke," "noxious oxides"—he got to Fuller's Maine point:

And the rockbound coast Is threatened by the super Tankers disgorging crude oil On the tide

Muskie has no power to block the proposed refinery at Searsport Still, as a potential presidential candidate, he ended his answer to Fuller on the right hortatory note. Allowing that the U.S. has "the knowledge, the skill and the treasure" to save its environment, the Senator thundered: "Only our dedication —commitment—is in deuth.



In Memory of Man's Victims

To celebrate Earth Week (this year's version of Earth Day, spread over April 18-24), New York's Bronx Zoo set up this ominous "Animal Graveyard," Each of the 225 tombstones commemorates a species that has become extinct

since 1600—e.g. the New South Wales barred bandicoot, Labrador duck, Malagasy great tortoise and Haitian longtongued bat, Wildlife experts say that at least 75% of the extinct creatures vanished as a result of human activity.

MODERN LIVING

The New Room:

No Furniture

To most people, furnishing a new bouse or spartment is an expensive, sometimes traumatic experience—where to put the chairs, how to arrange the solias in the conversation area, and what decorating skyle in choose. A growing number of architect-designers may have found the solution to those troublecome questions no furniture at all, a rock is style on and perhaps it gave him more peace of mind than a cluitered room in a contemporar's home.

"Chairs, for example, create rigid environments," explains Thomas Luckey, chitect, "Because chairs are in fixed locations, they limit your options as to where to sit." In most rooms that Luckey and his colleagues design, conventional turniture is replaced by lumps. bumps and other more or less organized protrusions that serve as chairs. couches, tables and shelves, "The basic formula," says Charles Moore, tormer dean of Yale's School of Ar-chitecture and now a practicing architect in New Haven. "is to design an environment that is relatively cheap, comfortable and useful." After that, he says, "almost anything goes." Some of the more remarkable examples

MULTILEVEL PLATFORMS. Architeet Michael Black was called in by Harold Slavkin. a Los Angeles molecular biologist, to plan a vacation house. He disposed of all turniture, building a complex of multilevel platforms covered with carpeting. Now guests sit, lie or sprawl, and flop from one tier to another as conversations eatch their interest. "In a 10-ft. by 12-ft. area," says Slav-kin's wife Kay, "we've had as many as twelve people in practically as many postures." Black also revamped al Los Angeles house. "The problem," he says, "was a

cold, formal living room and warm, informal people. Once again, he used platforms to replace furniture. "The first time people see it." saw Kay Slavkin. "they just stand and gawk."

Het 1884D 899.CT. Architect Raymond Kappes. California home carries the tiered effect even further, with floors of one room hecoming solars (also tables, chairs and heds) for another. "You can sit on the edge of the drawing room and dangle your feet into the studio." says Kappe. "There are so many places for people to set or solar and the studio and the studio." There are so many places for people to set or first and will fortun intimace." Interface and will fortun intimace.

MOVABLE COLUMN. New Haven Architeet Luckev has designed an 8-ft.-long, 6-ft.diameter column that can be used in various ways. In a horizontal position, it serves as a bed or a couch: when it is fifted to a vertical position, the interior can be used as a dressing space, storage area or simply as a place to read

URETHAME BLOCKS. St. Louis Architect Terrence Cashen has furnished his living room with two dozen 1-ft. hy 2-ft. urethane blocks, lif it with two strings of naked light bulbs, and mirrored two opposite walls to reflect blocks and bulbs receding into infinity. Cashen sits, sleeps and eats on them. The unmirrored walls are white, carpet and eubes charcoal





gray. "The lack of color." says Cashen. "makes people more important because they add color."

THE LIBERATING CUBE Functional Ken Isaacs, an architecture instructor at the University of Illinois Chicago Circle campus, believes that environments offer a means of liberation. "Too many guys," he says, "are imprisoned in and by their \$40,000 homes. Like my students, they might find liberation in a 4ft. cube." Two of the four shelves inside the cube can form a seat while the others fasten into the moldings to form a desk or table. Later, a bed can be made of a pair of shelves-the sleeper's feet extend through a side-window flap. Another variation: a student can open a root flap, stick head and shoulders out and use the roof as a desk.

Cost of an Isaacs cube: about \$35.

Att-CORK LINING. Ettore Sottsass Jr., a thoughtful Milanese designer intent upon creating an environment that is a "diagram of psychic processes, a thera-

peutic act." is now completing a Milan apartment fined with cork-faced linoleum, without furniture save tor kriehen and bath fixtures. The toilet is enclosed in an undulate black fiber-glass column that rises to the ceiling. There are no walls between sleeping, living and bath areas, which are raised two steps above the sitting and earling zone.

POLYURETHANE CAVE. Several Manhattan designers have an answer for those who literally want to return to the simplicity of the cave. They spray polyurethane foam over wire, burlap and wood forms—or even balloons—strategically placed in a room, Within a day, the stuff









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A trip through the Toyota test tunnel is no lov ride It's town.

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hardens into a tough, mildew-proof mass with planned recesses and protrusions that take the place of furniture. The corners of windows are filled in, leaving a rounded opening, and the sills are com-fortably padded. The total effect, say those who live in the caves, is like a womb with a view.

Sound of Deceit

Over the telephone, as well as in the courtroom, alibis often tend to fall apart. A phone call to the wife pleading late work at the office, for example, is less than convincing with the noisy hilarity of a swinging singles bar audible in the background. Similarly, the hospital-visitto-an-ailing-aunt ploy is apt to prove a dud with a boss whose receiver is also picking up the strains of a jukebox or the cries of a ballpark hot dog vendor. To prevent such pretexts from collapsing, help is finally at hand; alibi tapes

Devised by a Manhattan recording production firm, Leisure Data, Inc., the tapes-available as cassettes or cartridges-supply the proper noisy backdrop for eight separate situations. The familiar noises of a traffic jam, the jet whines and flight announcements of a busy airport, the sounds of a crowded lobby, a phone booth at Grand Central Station or Macy's department store, an array of long-distance operators from major U.S. cities, a hospital or office milieu-the whole lot can be had for \$16.95

The idea that led to alibi tapes came to Leisure Data President Steve Lichtenstein when he saw the movie The Owl and the Pussycut. "George Segal had this tape of a barking dog," he remembers, "and I suddenly dog," he remembers, "and I suddenly saw the possibilities. The whole country is paranoid, especially city apartment dwellers. So I got an attack dog and taped him trying to chew me up. It began selling 1.000 copies a week all over the country, just so people could switch it on when the doorhell rang." Soon Lichtenstein's out-of-work friends asked him to tape a selection of office background noise, the better to telephone for job interviews without betraying that they were at home and unemployed.

Alibi Cartridges, There are different reels for different deals. One businessman, according to Lichtenstein, established a reputation as a highly mobile gogetter and "destroyed his competitor by calling an account from five different cities in the space of one day." The wildparty tape has its advocates. "A guy wanted this girl to come over to his place." Lichtenstein fondly recalls. "She thought there was a party, but when she got there, there were only the two of them." A major liquor distiller has ordered 500 sets of alibi cartridges and tape players to be installed in hars throughout Manhattan for the coming Christmas season. Signs will offer them to customers, compliments of the company. The tapes will enable long-staying patrons to have one for the road while providing an alibi that is sound.

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Anril 7 1971





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MEDICINE

Mechanical Medics

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CARDIAC MONITORING IN AMBULANCE
Diagnosis at a distance.

not let the A.M.A. find out about it."

The A.M.A. already knows. Once list the more than a figment of the science-fiction writers imagination, mechanized medicine has become a reality that reaches far beyond electroardiographs and electroancephalographs. Physicians are turning increasingly to electronics in their efforts to lighten their labors and increase their powers of observation and analysis. In the process, the very nature of medicinal practice is changing.

Hot Line. One of the most versatile of the new tools is television. Closed-eir-cuit hookups are now routinely used to give medical students: a surgeon's-eye view of operations and enable overworked nurses to watch patients without having to be at the bestize. It is also employed to extend the reach of solic memory of the control of th

room, where a nurse takes a preliminary history and establishes contact with the hospital. Once this is done, the doctor can examine and question the patient of the contact of the patient of the patien

Telemetry, long-distance monitoring similar to his now conducted or astronauts during space flights, has been brought down to earth to help victims of heart attacks. San Francisco's Mount Zion Hospital and Medical Center has installed a "hot line" in its ambulances so that hospital-based doctors can keep tabs on hospital-boand heart-attack victims and advise ambulance crews on

emergency treatment.

Screening Centers. Even greater potential for progress is offered by the digital computer. Various types of computers have already proved their value in the area of information handling, allowing physicians to store complete medical records and retrieve them at the touch of a few keys on a typewriterlike office terminal. Now computers are being put to even greater use by physicians seeking to plan treatment programs for their patients. Doctors at Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital in Hanover, N.H., have programmed their Honeywell computer to sort through some 20,000 different radiation-treatment plans and extract the ten most suitable for a particular tumor patient

In about five minutes, the machine to a post his would take a security and the machine access a job that would take a security and a security and the paths the radiation will take to reach the affected organ. "It would be impossible for the human mind to perform the same task." says Dr. Edward Sternick, the radiation physicist who helped design the program.

The computer's medical applications are not confined to computation; as Crichton forecast, the intricate machines are being used increasingly to perform physical examinations. About 50 computer-operated "multiphasic-screening centers" have been established in the U.S. since 1965, and some 250,000 Americans receive electronic examinations at these facilities each year.

Early Warning, The examinations are both swift and through, Patients using a screening center complete their modcial histories by pressing buttons to anical histories by pressing buttons to anical histories by pressing buttons to ana screen before them. Then they merey follow precorded instructions as they move to machines designed to measure everything from pulse rate to hearing acuity. Although a nurse is needed advise it, recently developed machines can complete up to 24 different tests on blood in less than an hour.

Many doctors regard multiphasic screening, which can be done for less than \$100 a patient and may save up to \$500 in fees for laboratory tests, as an ideal way of examining large numhers of people and providing the early warning necessary for the prevention or successful treatment of many diseases. Others feel that screening is economically impractical. But Dr. Marvin Klein, who runs Checkup, a private, computerized diagnostic center in Chicago, offers evidence that the process can pay. By screening members of a union that subscribed to his service, he uncovered signs of glaucoma, a serious eye disease, in six. Two of the patients would have gone blind without prompt treatment. The projected cost of supporting the two men for the rest of their lives, if they had lost their sight, equaled the cost of Checkup's entire operation for five years.

Futures for Sale

To finance their education, needy medical students have long pedidled ex-crypting from magazine subscriptions to their som blied. Now, two students on their som blied, now, two students of Medicine in Detroit are suggesting of Medicine in Detroit are suggesting that prospective doctors-sell amour valuable commodity—a piece of their future. Aware that hardy smill owns need experience of the control of the con

medical equication. Editation president of Wayne State's medical starpresident of Wayne State's medical starunder the state of the state of the state of the state and the state and the state and the state and the state medical color. The community sent a representative to a meeting of the state medical society and offered to pay a student's way through medical school if he would agree to come and work in Belding. Figuring that other towns might be qualify desperate for to 184 communities to suggest similar arrangements.

Under their proposal, which they stress is open to negotiation, the town would advance a medical student \$2,000 a year at 38 interest for four years, provide and equip an office and guarantee areasonable mornou conce practice is experienced by the contraction of the contraction

"The obligation to serve the designated time in the community," says Edelstein, "would be a moral instead of a legal one." But he suggests that the pledge could be given some extra force

Show this ad to someone you know who owns a dishwasher. Just see what she says.

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Whiripool dishwashers have adjustable upper rocks that can be lowered to accommodate tall beer glasses, for example, arraised (so you can set

Dur dishwasher also has ilverware and cullery basket hat lift out of the door; to you can load them ight at the table

monanti euletin

All features texcept food warmer and cutting board, of course) are available in under the counter models as y

Whirlpool



DOUBLAS JACKSON

SOL EDELSTEIN

Repaying a loan with service,

by a clause providing for a higher interest rate or other penalty should a doctor default on his promise to remain in the town.

Response to the proposal has been encouraging. The Michigan Medical Society's Education Commission says that it will recommend that its parent group guarantee all loans made to state medical students. Twenty Michigan communities have answered the original letter, and two-Niles and Muskegon -have sent representatives to Wayne State for student interviews. About 100 students have declared themselves available. Their interest in the program is easy to comprehend. Since 1966, total federal aid to Wayne State medical students has dropped from \$365,000 to \$81,400. Tuition for state residents, which was only \$750 five years ago, has increased to \$1,150-and even that much is less than half the cost at many private universities.

The Virus Killer

Serendipity is often the researcher's best friend. Thirten years ago. Dr. Paul Gordon. a professor of microbiology and pharmacology at Chicago Medical School, set out to find a drug that would improve memory and increase learning ability. What he actually found, he reported law week to a Chicago meeting of the Federation of American Security of the Company of the Pederation of American Security of the Pederation of Pederation of

The potential panacea is isoprinosine, a derivative of the chemical inosine found in muscle tissue. In 1958, Gordon began experimenting with inosine to lessen "absent-mindedness" in aged rats and mice. The substance, which stimulates protein production by brain cells, worked. Gordon observed that the drug also prevented viral action by blocking the genetic information that viruses must carry into cells in order to reproduce themselves (TIME, April 19). Speculating that the drug's antiviral action might be a useful medical tool. Gordon began to search for a derivative that did not have inosine's unpleasant side effect, a prolonged depression. What

 he found was isoprinosine, a safe, and stronger antiviral agent.

Now approved for clinical use in Argentina, isoprinosine is under test at 15 institutions in the U.S. Gordon believes it could some day have tremendous impact on disease treatment. Unlike drugs that merely suppress the symptoms of viral disease, isoprinosine attacks the viruses themselves, preventing them from reproducing and thus reducing the scope of infection. So far, says Gordon, it has proved effective in tissue culture against the viruses that cause influenza and the herpes viruses responsible for shingles and chicken pox. But it still falls short of cure for man's most common ailment, for, as Gordon points out, "there is no such thing as the common cold." More than 20 different viruses are known to produce the upper-respiratory-tract infections that lead to fever and sniffles. Isoprinosine, though apparently effective against some more serious viruses, remains to be tested against those that cause colds.

Though bee and wasp stings are little more than a brief, painful annoyance to most people, they occasionally produce violent-even fatal-reactions in those who are allergic to insect venom. Severe sudden respiratory impairment and circulatory collapse are among the possible consequences. Victims must have prompt treatment to minimize their reactions. Even better, says Dr. Mary Loveless, a semiretired member of the Cornell Medical School faculty, those reactions may now be prevented. During the past two decades, Dr. Loveless told the biological societies, she has treated more than 200 patients who are allergic to wasp bites by injecting them with small doses of wasp venom. The goal was to trigger the production of antibodies that would protect the patient against the poison. Dr. Loveless was stung at least a dozen times as she captured wasps in her garden, but the results were nonetheless encouraging. Of 121 patients who underwent planned stingings, none developed serious reactions; of 97 stung by accident, only five suffered any reaction, and all were minor.

MILESTONES

Born. To James Roosevelt. 63. eldest son of F.D.R., a former U.S. Congressman and currently a business consultant in Switzerland, and his fourth wife, onetime British Schoolteacher Mary Winskill Roosevelt. 32: their first child (his seventh), a daughter; in Geneva. Name: Rebecea Mary.

Married, Burl Ives, 61, folk balladeer and Osear-winning actor (in 1958); and Dorothy Koster, 44, longtime (riend and the architect of Ives' New Mexico home; both for the second time; in London.

Diad. Wynton Kelly, 39, jazz pianist; in Toronto. From the 1950s through the mid-60s. Kelly was a catalytic figure in a number of groups featuring such improvisational superstarts as Dizzy Gillespie, Miles Davis and the late Wes Montgomery. Kelly was credited with providing a vital blues-tinged version of the modern jazz idiom.

Died, Dan Reeves, 58, innovative principal owner of the Los Angeles Rams; of cancer; in Manhattan, Love of football induced Reeves to use his inherited money to buy the Cleveland club in 19d1. It became the first football team to develop an extensive scout network for recruiting college players. Reeves then brought the Rams-and big-league sports-to Los Angeles in 1946. Baseball, basketball and other football teams followed him to the Coast. Though he frequently replaced his head coaches. Reeves reversed his 1968 decision to fire George Allen after angry fans demonstrated their support of Allen by burning the owner in effigy. But Reeves later succeeded in quietly replacing Allen.

Died. Igor Tamm, 75, physicist and a leading libertarian within Soviet science: in Moscow. A critic of Kremlin attempts to police the scientific community. Tamm never joined the Communist party. In 1938 he shared the Nobel Præx with two Soviet colleagues for discovering and explaining the "Cheetagues for discovering made spalaning the strength of the property of t

Died, Marcel Gromaire 78, French patter and tapesty designer; in Paris Togethre with Jean Lircat, Gromaire became widely, known for reviving France's long-dormant tradition of tap-texty making at Aubusson during the World War II German occupation; become the second to the companion of the control of the c

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sixth less space in the dump, and in the removal truck We applaud ingenuity wherever we find it. We're glad it's at work using some of our "muscle" to make one environmental problem a little smaller.

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RELIGION

Just Plain Bob

In Pacifica. Calif., they called him "Father Bob"-or just plain Bob. He had come to the seaside community just south of San Francisco in 1966 as pastor of the airy, modern church that is the nucleus of St. Peter's Roman Catholic parish. He was a Vatican II priest. no question: folk Masses, a strong parish council, an adult education program on church history and theology. But he was a bit more as well. Last week the rest of the U.S. found out what some of his parishioners have known for months: that the pretty woman and fiveyear-old boy who occasionally worshiped at Father Bob's Sunday Masses were none other than his wife and son.

The Rev. Robert F. Duryea, 49, has been a priest for 25 years. He has also relieved of all his priestly functions. Reaction at Pacifica was overwhelmingly in Durvea's tayor. The day of Mc-Gucken's announcement, 8(N) parishioners assembled in St. Peter's for a show of support. When Father Bob entered, still in his clerical collar, they gave him a standing ovation. "If there was any way possible. ' said a formal statement from the parish council. "we would keep him as pastor. Because of our experience with Father Duryea, we feel that the church's rule on celibacy, which deprives our community of ministers such as Father Duryea, should be changed as soon as possible. As a married priest, he has been

a very successful pastor."

Double Life, Duryea insists that he never meant to make his marriage into a confrontation. Though he felt even in seminary days that celibacy



AUL FATHER ROBERT DURYEA
A bit more than a Vatican II priest.

been married, it turned out, for nearly seven of them. While serving as charbe the seven of them, while seven of the he had struck up a friendship with a young nurse named Laulain O'Connor, now 30. "Hospitals are such timeless places." he recalls. "It seems like such a dreamlike thing." A sympathetic priest married them quietly. Duryea settled his wife in nearly Starta Clara: A son came along 14 years later, and the couple hanned him Paul, after Pyop Paul ple hanned him Paul, after Pyop Paul St. Peter's, 55 miles uway, he visited his family mostly on days off.

IIIAIAN & DAIN

His secret slowly rippled out to a waitening circle of friends and confidants: eventually many in the parish knew but, amazingly, kept quiet. Only in recent months, apparently, did San Fraincisco's Archibishop Joseph McGiucken get wind of the rumors. He asked Duryea to resign and "disappear quietly," Duryea refused Last week the Archbishop announced that Duryea had been automatically excommunicated because of his marriage and has been "was wrong," he had simply accepted it. When he and Luslan married, "I wasn't trying to show the church anything. I had no thought that our marriage would become public. Later I a good hisband." One the plant of and a good hisband." One the plant of anything had been supported by the plant of the plant

ly work when and if he w "invited back",

a highly unlikely prospect. In the
meantime, parishioners, aware that he is
without pension or salary, are collecting
a fund to support the Duryeas temporarity. The ex-pastor, somewhat asstonshed
at it all, is basking in the open approval
at the collecting of the property of the collecting
to the collection of the property of the collection of the presents
who did not share the secret, pleases him
especially. Said Robert F. Duryea Sr.,
when he learned that he had a daughteril-law and grandson: "It was the a gift."

A Question of Freedom

The evidence has been mounting for years that many Roman Catholic priests in the U.S. disagree with several key teachings and disciplines of their faith. Now there is additional proof. In a major survey of some 6,000 U.S. bishops, priests and former priests conducted by Chicagab's National Opinion Research Center, 54% of the priests quotioning rather than compulsory and optimal rather than compulsory controversial issue, the study found that properties of the properties of th

The conclusions of the survey will offer cold comfort to the U.S. hierarchy, which, as it happens, commissioned the research. The bishops will discuss the findings at their semiannual meeting in Detroit next week as part of their preparation for the churchwide synod in Rome next fall. They will undoubtedly be disturbed by the survey's findings about celibacy and contraception, and they may also wince at the disclosure that the priests' liberal position on divorce is "remarkably different from the traditional one." Though the bishops may breathe a bit easier to learn that priests, by and large, support the church's attitudes on abortion and premarital sex, even those findings are not unalloyed joy: "The younger clergy, the study notes dryly, "are somewhat more sympathetic to premarital sex." Because the bishops' ecclesiastical conservatism sets them apart from their clergy, the study warned of "a serious and potentially dangerous gap between the priests and the hierarchy.

No Choice. The NOWE sociologisa, as de learned that loneliness, reflected in a desire to marry, was the most important reason that men left the ministry, while problems of faith were relatively unimportant. Another study, based on in-depth interviews with 27 press by psychologists at Chicago's Loyolu Chrivenity, did disclose, however, one problem with belief. Even many press to say the top of the control of the problem of

Similarly, the psychologists found that many priestly problems with authority are probably due in part to "the manner in which authority is exercised" in the church. Celibacy is a problem not because so many priests want to marry, but principally because they are denied the freedom of choice. What is needed, suggested the psychologists, is a willingness on the part of the hishops to give the priests more freedom. which in turn would help develop the maturity that many of them now lack and thus make them more effective. The study concludes that few priests are psychologically ill, but that many need more room to grow to their full potential as priests and human beings

THE THEATER

New Barrymore

For the first time in years, a man expalse of becoming a great and serious classical actor has appeared on the U.S. stage. Richard Chamberlain has a magnetic presence that holds an audience that holds are audienced to the control of the control o

It is a long jump from TV's Dr. Kildare series to Richard II, but Chamberlain has leaped the full distance in a Seattle Repertory Theater production

saue, flippaney. When he banishes Bolingbroke and Mowbray from the realm, it is not so much with imperial ire as petulant impatience. He has already gained in grainty when he later drops to the ground and fondles the soil of England: "Dear earth, I do salte thee with my hands./Though rebels wound thee with their horses hoofs."

The word "tears" recurs frequently in Richard II. Yet it is no easy task for an actor to evoke tears for a character who is so full of self-pity. It is proof of Chamberlain's high emotive gift that members of an audience, so rapt that they never coughed, had cause, more than once, to wupe their eyes.

Redeemed of Sin. Unkinged, Richard is must kingly. The fire of migisty flashes from Chamberlain's brow as he resulted to the control of the c

With his limited stage experience. Chamberlain is not without flaws. He tends to pose his arms and hands as if they were petrified objects of sculpture, chall-mark locations on the stage, rather than with an easy unconcerned grace. But these faults can be amended. The important point is that he is, in the language of sport, a natural. With further common control the lords of the stage is because used the lords of the stage.

BT F Kalam



RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN IN "RICHARD II" The breath of worldly men.

just enneluded. He may well have been anded by the strength, sensitivity and symmetry of Dunean Rossis, direction. Ross conceived the play as a medieval tapeatry. All of his groupings for the various scenes have a kind of heraldic harmony. He has taught his actors to speak with clarity and to be still when they should be still. Thus, when the focus is on Richard or on John of count, or me Richard or on John of count, or tal, with no dissipation of intensity through randoom movement.

Fop to Mortyr, Like many of Shakespeare's plays, Richard II is a journey of inner transformation. As Prince Hal moves from tavern playboy to patriot King, so Richard moves from self-indulgent fop to martyr, Chamberlain accomplishes this with masterly graditions. His early Richard walks with a kind of

Harpooning Fate

To devise a version of Moby Dick as one-man, Otheniute theater piece comes under the heading of "They said to cuttlen' be done." Jack Aramson has done it, superfuly, Aramson was horn in Old Vie, tourcel feeland, and in 1963 formed his away was an Francisco City Theater. He is currently doing Mohy Dick at college theaters in the Bay Area.

To appreciate his achievement, it is desirable, but not necessary, to have read the novel. By cultural ownsows, even the nonreader knows the basic story. The opening line, "Call me Ishmael," sounds a ghostly summoning bell on everyman's ship, Pequad, "a noble craft, but somehow a most melancholy."

Aranson hews to four grand themes the sea, the quest, the majestic, malignant power of the white whale, and Ahab's fiere, tragic, demonic will to harpoon fate. Ahab's, the first mate Slarpoon fate. Ahab's, the first mate Slarmain line of conflict. Slarbusch has signed on to hunt whales, not to pursue Ahab's monomanical revenge. Melville means, us to know that when a man sets out to probe the secrets of the universe, he is far past reason, just as the seafaring Renaissance explorers went far past their maps. Aranson seems almost to have been

born on the wharves of Nantucket. He walks with sea legs. The floorboards become a deek, rolling under his feet with the long, steady rhythm of an ocean swell. There are fogs, stars, spars and billowing sails in his voice.

New England Mind. Melville was a part monologist, which helps Aranson mightly. The novel is replete with presenting the diarram, explicitly writtens as the present of the present the present of the present the present of the presen

Through the twelve characters and 16 scenes, he never relinquishes the mood of intense spiritual crisis. He con-



JACK ARANSON IN "MOBY DICK" The anger of Melville's God.

jures up the harsh, flinty, arrogant value of the 19th century New England under which, demanding much of others, demanded even more of itself. With a God such as Melville's, one searcedy heart of the hearth of the search of t

son has joined a select and illuminating company, that of John Gielgud in Ages of Man, Siobhan McKenna in Here Are Ladles, Entlyn Williams as Charles Dickens and Hal Holbrook in Mark Twein Tonight, Mohy Dick is the most formidable task of the lot.

= T.E.K



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Wounded Animal

Othello needs to be retrieved even unter than it needs to be revived. Of Shakespeare's four great tragedies, which include Handle, King Lear and Macheth, Othello has become increasing the less accessible to modern audiences and actors. There are several reasons for this, To the contemporary playoper, the Moor's marital jealousy is more amazing than it is convinenge, and the evidence of the tellhale handlerchief seems unbelief more interested in lago's psychologically obscure malignity than in Othello's open nature and lottiness of soul.

For the actor, the pittall in recent years has been to regard Othelio awa racally conscious black instead of the Elizashethan he always was and always will be. Iltus Oliver was the embodition of the control of the control of the theory of the control of the current retrol and the current revival at Los Angeles Mark Taper voil at Los Angeles Mark Taper Othelio awounded animal, a Jack Johnson in agonized decline.

Poet in Uniform. In each instance, the high poetic music of the play has been jangled and the nature of Othelo obscured. While Othello sometimes speaks with direct and simple beauty ("Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will rust them"), he often cloaks



JAMES EARL JONES IN "OTHELLO" Love's image lost.

himself in more ornamental phraseology, and this silver rhetoric is lost on tongues of clay.

Öthello is a poet in uniform, a dreamer on the field of combat, but never rude or crude—which Jones tends to forget. The Moor is not the toughest boy in the barracks but a man obsessed by romance, heroism and honor. He dwells in images and on them. Even in the act of suicide, he summons up an image of how he once smote a circumeised dog of a Turk. His love of Desdemona is a kind of image of love. His heart breaks when image of love. His heart breaks when Desdemona herself is actually destroyed. Neither Olivier nor Gunn nor Jones has been able to convey this. Thus more of them has struck any consuming emotional fire out of the Othello-Desdemona relationship.

Misplaced Mirth. The Desdemona of the present production would cast a chill on any Othello. Jill Clayburgh is beyond her depth both artistically and temperamentally. She may well have seen the inside of a Seven Sisters college, but never for a single instant does she convince one that she has walked in the court of Venice, or even rumpled her hair, let alone been heart-ravished. As Iago, Anthony Zerbe is the happiest casting choice. He brings a silky, insidious plausibility to the role, which at least accounts for Othello's so persistently believing him to be "honest

In the career of James Earl Jones, the evening is a sad disappointment. The brute force and self-assured cock-iness that he brought to The Great White Hope are of no use in Othello. Another of Jones 'traits, his warm, winning deep-down, irrepressible mirth, is smillarly irrelevant, and actually damination may be applauded, but his performance must be deplored.

• T.E.K.



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Sprezzatura in Steel

Although most of the best large-scale sculpture produced in the past 15 years has been made in and around New York, the city provides few spaces where it can be viewed in proper perspective. Now private initiative is making up for public failure. In front of Hammarskjöld Plaza, its new office block on Second Avenue at 47th Street. Wolf & Macklowe, a New York real estate firm, has created a sculpture garden for rotating displays of sculptures too large to be exhibited elsewhere. "I told the city," says



LIBERMAN WITH DEVELOPER MACKLOWE Inviting a physical response.

Harry Macklowe, 33, "that I'd hear all the expenses for installing it. maintenance, and the rest. It's a gift to New York. It may tend to break down the walls of the museum-1 hope." Four weeks ago, the first show at Hammarskjöld Plaza opened with seven giant constructions by Alexander Liberman. It was an intelligent choice: Liberman's buoyant sculptures, with their red-lacquered steel surfaces laid like skin over space, changed the street into a visual

"Of all the birds in the flock," Art Critic Thomas B. Hess recently observed, "Liberman is the rarest." It is a rare bird indeed that he resembles: the eye's moist, inquisitive glitter; the sharp ruffle of conversational feathers; the exact

Peculiar Touch, Considering the scale and bulk of his work, it is a trifle startling to see Liberman in his studio among the woods of Warren, Conn.; by what power does this wrenlike Russian contrive to lug about and assemble immense steel objects, which run to 25 ft. in height and several tons in weight? The prosaic answer is that he has an assistant, hoists and a crane; but the preservation of Liberman's peculiar touch on such a scale is impressive. Where,

instance, did he get the great squashed cylinder that went into Ascent, 1970 (opposite)? "Well," says Liberman in the tone of a watercolorist explaining a wash, "we got two bulldozers and ran the boiler against a tree until it looked right." And if it had looked wrong? "Then another boiler. I suppose.

At 59. Alexander Liberman is one of America's leading sculptors. His work has a stringency and a humanistic resonance that have seldom met in a sculptor's work since David Smith died. Yet his name is not always on the list of instant preferences that a curator might reel off. "I have always been plagued," Liberman sighs, "by suspicions that in some indefinable way I am not quite serious. And that's because I have a job." The job is as editorial director of Condé Nast: he has been there in one position or another since 1941, when he escaped from Paris to New York and was hired by Lucien Vogel, on whose illustrated magazine Vii he had worked in the '30s. Some Liberman critics claim that his art exists mainly on a level of Parnassian chic, that he is "uncommitted,"

natural and serious grace of action. What Baudelaire wrote on dandyism a century ago is almost exactly true of the virtues of Liberman's art and its expressive limitations: "The distinguishing characteristic of the dandy's beauty consists above all in an air of coldness. You might call it a latent fire which hints at itself, and which could-but chooses not to-burst into flame."

Kinetic Metaphor, Control is the dandy's key, and Liberman's control is of a peculiar and highly tuned kind: it consists of letting two creative systems play with each other. On one hand, designed accident: on the other, a strictly organized language of geometrical form -circle, cylinder, triangle. "I like the steel to lie around in my yard, fallow, says Liberman, "Eventually some combination imprints itself on me: this sheet belongs to this rod: it attracts that tank end. It's very much a gamble." (His interest in chance as a provoker of form has existed for years. Back in 1955, he used dice and readings from a Chinese oracular book, the I Ching, to determine the color (or paintings.)

But just as the chance is impure being edited by Liberman's preferences-so too his shapes are not wholly abstract. A disk may allude to the sun, to a breast or to an altar; a tri-



MASSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS ON DISPLAY IN MANHATTAN'S HAMMARSKJÖLD PLAZA

a designer of objects rather than a maker of acts and images. Indeed, Liberman is the antitype of "the American artist." for he has always disdained to specialize. "The type I admire," he says, "is the ancient Chinese administrator who as a matter of course painted fine scrolls and wrote excellent verse too. It's nonsense to say you are spread thin if you do many things. It gives you the chance to live more lives." As a result, Liberman's efforts over the past 20 years have restored some lost dignity to the idea of amateurism. Master of several trades but jack of none, he has been student of philosophy, mathematics and architecture, painter, photographer, editor. writer and sculptor, and done it all with a degree of sprezzatura, that peculiar term by which the 15th century Florentines conveyed their praise of a

angle to a pyramid or a bird's spread wings. With its vertical masts and calm progression of red, sail-like forms, Odyssey, one of the monumental sculptures at Hammarskiöld Plaza, suggests an archaic flotilla dipping through the Aegean. Sometimes a sculpture will work not as an object but as a kinetic metaphor of force. Ascent includes a blade of red steel that surges from the ground and appears to crush a cylinder until it is halted and returned to balance by the serene oblong that blocks its path. Even in the most abstract of Liberman's new works like Above, 1970, there is a buoyancy that invites physical response: the interlocking red cylinders, with their infoldings of metal skin and turning space, demand to be navigated by the eve as imperiously as a peach demands fondling. Robert Hughes





Above, 1970

Alexander Liberman: Artificer in the Steel Yard

Outside Liberman's Connecticut studio, massive welded constructions await shipment to New York City, where they will be installed in the Hammarskjöld Plaza.



Ascent, 1970



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EDUCATION

Bowker for Berkeley

Governor Ronald Reagan, a master picker of political targets, has long fired his hottest salvos at the University of California. He has rarely missed a board of regents meeting, where his conservative appointees have routinely attacked campus activists and university spending. Yet last week, pleading flu-Reagan missed his second monthly meeting in a row-perhaps, insiders suggested, because he has lately shifted his fire to a new target of opportunity, the welfare mess. The upshot was startling and wholly unexpected: by a comfortable margin, the regents chose a decided liberal to succeed retiring Roger W. Heyns as the new chancellor of Calproblems. His major accomplishment came last fall when he launched CUNY's "open admissions" program (TISEE, Oct.) Pl. It guaranteed a place at tution-free CUNY to any city high school graduate, regardless of his academic record, plus massive dosses for shoot admission free CUNY in the control of his academic record, plus massive dosses, but would otherwise flunk out. Such egal-itarianism shocked critics, who feared he lows of CUNY's intellectual distinction. Vice President Agnew denounced the plan as a greaway of '190,000 devalued diplomas." So far, the program with the plan as a greaway of '190,000 devalued diplomas." So far, the program with the plan as a greaway of '190,000 devalued diplomas." So far, the program with not shaped it.

Born in Winchendon, Mass., Bowker earned degrees at M.I.T. and Columbia and became a leading mathematical stat-

W. Heyns as the new chancellor of Caland became a leading mathematical state
and the state of Caland the s

CHANCELLOR-ELECT BOWKER WITH CITY COLLEGE STUDENTS

Startling upshot.

ifornia's most controversial campus, Berkeley.

Their ichoice is Albert H. Bowker, 51, chancellor of the Gity University of New York, Said Regent William M. Roth: "This is a hopeful sign that the whole university community can come together." For CUSY Beard Chairman Frederick Burkhardt, it was something leke. "Thes way no man is irreplaceable," the he said. "But right now I find that very hard to believe."

Breathfoling Espansion. During his tight years at CUSN. Booker has ineded become an irreplaceable errais maager and shrewd lobbysis for city and
state funds. Disarmingly low-keved and
state funds. Disarmingly low-keved and
mupled the follows, say aides, 'like an unmade bed'', he has charmed state legistators and plugged his office into New
York politics by installing hot lines to
both Mayor John Lindou's and Governor
Nelson Rockefeller. As a result, he has
engineered a breatfirshing expansion of
both CLON's enrollment into 195,000 in
and its commitment to solving orthan
and its commitment to solving orthan

istician. As dean of the Stanford graduate school, he sharply improved its faculty, then left in 1963 to create a firstrate graduate program at CUNY. Because of his unusual record of academic, political and social expertise. University of California President Charles to Holly one man to head Berkeley—Bowker.

when city funds are getting tighter and the university's rate of budget growth is likely to start declining. He will stick through this year's budget crisis, which he admits is "catastrophic," and then tackle more of the same at Berkeley. His first priority: salving the cuts in Berkeley's staff (110 teaching positions this year) that Governor Reagan's parsimonious budgets have made necessary. That task, in fact, may be a relief after the strain of running CUNY's 20 units. which he seldom had time to even visit. At Berkeles ta mere 28,000 students), says Bowker, he will happily "return to campus life."

Chaos and Learning: The Free Schools

I want high school report cards to look like this:

Playing with Gentle Gloss Things—A Computer Magic—A Writing Letters to Those You Love—A

Finding out about Fish—A
Marcia's Long Blonde Beauty—A+!

So wrote Richard Brautigan in his poem "Gee. You're So Beautiful That It's Starting to Rain." In this spirit, growing disenchantment with U.S. public schools has produced a new alternative in virtually every state: small, mostly private "free" schools. Influenced by reformist manifestos like John Holt's How Children Fail, more than 800 of them are now run by diverse idealists -suburban mothers, ghetto blacks, former campus radicals. Their mood is typified by exotic school names: The Mind Restaurant (Phoenix), The Elizabeth Cleaners (Manhattan). Stone Soup (Longwood, Fla.), All Together Now (Venice, Calif.). Their future is suggested by an outburst of how-to-do-it information. In Santa Barbara, Calif., the New Schools Exchange publishes a newsletter that now boasts 100,000

Emotional Development, Many Iree schools collapse atter 18 months. Still, three major types are surviving, clinated in California, New England and California, New England and California, New England and California of the Califor

All this is reminiscent of progressive cleatation in the late 192ts, when a wave of eccentric schools were founded to carry out the earnest theories of John Dewey and other educational philosophers. Free schools, though, are motivated less by ideology than by despart with public education. Sensing that despart, in fact, some big public school systems are creating their own versams are free schools. Philadelphia's Tarksoug free schools. Philadelphia's Tarksoug in a school building that in misseums and business establishments around the city.

Like so many other U.S. educational reforms, such experiments may well succumb to official caution and orthodoxy. Stift, thanks for free schools, it is just possible, that quite a few public school task will some day get a channe to carn AS for Playing with Gentle Glass. Dings or Writing Letters to Those You Dings or Writing Letters to Those You Those You Carn AS for Playing with Gentle Glass. This is the Correspondent Barry Hillen-brand last week visited the Exploring Family School, 12 miles from San Disposition of the Correspondent San Disposition of the Cor

with his experiences as a history teacher in the Peace Corps and the Los Angeles public schools. His report:

A big kad in blue jeans ambted up to a cluster of others, aged five to 18, sitting under an avocado tree: "Does any-body know where the algebra book is," be asked. It seemed there were only blue table under a pile of crap and stuff." Pointing at a beat-up 1952 Chev-rolet that reminds the kids of hoodlum movies, a boy suggested, "Look in the angaster car." The big kid eventually him a lesson from it. But a visitor had to ask: Is this education?

For anyone who has ever been a teacher, alternately decrying and perpetuating

Diego State College, His 43 students are heterogeneous, to say the least. Because of careful recruiting, tuition of 865 a month and scholarships, one-third of the kids are progeny of lawyers and professors; one-third are children of poor people and welfare recipients. The rest are children of both collar workers, as well as offspring of the collar workers.

rock musicians, students and craftsmen. Exploring Family rents a 13-acre avocado farm for \$450 a month plus the labor of watering 300 trees. There are only two rules: no drugs on school property, and no dogs inside the bungalow. The only schedule involves sporadic seence, and an optional morning meeting. Attendance is never taken. At one meeting a teacher named Anne foolly first often because of—the bedlam, recognizable learning is taking place. One sixyear-old did little but play for six months. Finally he realized that he wanted to learn to read; now he is churning through armloads of library books.

Kailly, a part-time staff member, read from a collection of essays by black authors to three kids stretched out on the dry brown grass. The kids listened, asked with the staff of the staf

Other learning comes as a hyproduct of what seems to be play. On "in-flatable day," a local sculptor who uses giant plastic bags, brought his materials and let kids blow them up. Soon the staff and the kids were possing questions like: How much air is inside? How long could you live in there? What holds it up? In crafts, says Jimmue, but holds it up? In crafts, says Jimmue kids, who hate math "have to measure the leather, and sooner or later it comes down to adding and subtracting."

People's Vet. This is education in small pieces. One teen-ager with hair down to his shoulders spent the morning helping Rowell balance the school hooks. To think of his spending three hours in a high school bookkeeping course seemed beyond belief; yet in effect, that is what this kid was doing. A 14-year-old girl who was cutting classes and popping pills at the local high school last year is now completely off drugs and gives lectures on E.F.S. at nearby colleges. A 15-year-old girl with a passion for animals wants to be a veterinarian and is undismayed that E.F.S. may not be able to give her the proper preparation for a college vet program. She will learn about animals, she says, by "apprenticing"-and indeed, the rise of apprenticeship programs in several states may yet enable her to become what she calls a "people's vet."

Being an Exploring Family parent can be trying. Milo Clark, 39, a Williams- and Harvard-educated former business consultant who now runs a crafts shop, says he has difficulty adjusting to his four kids' sassiness and indifference to spelling. Nonetheless, he is determined "not to set standards of achievement for them the way they were set for me. 1.et them discover for themselves where they are heading." Like most free schools, Exploring Family is having financial trouble, but Rowell already has enough students interested in coming back next year to ensure the school's reopening. He does not think everyone should go to a free school but he aims to develop his version in order to help public schools as well as discontented kids. "As long as we can stay open and show the regular system that there is another way of doing things," he says, "then there's a possibility that the system will change.



ROWELL (WITH BABY) & STUDENTS AT EXPLORING FAMILY SCHOOL The biggest gift is freedom to be interested.

the rigid system that nails those little brats fearfully to their seats with obedient bodies but closed minds, the Exploring Family School is gloriously hopeful -and frightening. Instead of tidy classrooms, there is weightlifting in a shanty called the music room. And all those wild-looking kids running around. Within a period of three hours. I got squirted with water, pinched by an incipient Lofita and hit in the back with a rock-hard. organically grown orange, which strayed from a ball game. Unsupervised by adults, kids of all ages did incredible gymnastic feats on a rope strung between two trees. In the main room of a green bungalow, the school's chief structure, four girls and a boy strung beads to be sold at a fund-raising fair, while two girls did mathematical crossword puzzles and talked ("Do you know it will cost \$7 to have my horse's teeth ground down?"). It was educational chaos.

No Drugs or Dogs. Founded by local parents two years ago. Exploring Family is supervised by Lonnie Rowell. 24, who once ran an experimental college while an undergraduate at San names, please) gently asked: "Can people start getting here at 9 o'clock?" Answer: "But we did, and nobody was here."

Surrounded by Choice. Despite the seeming anarchy, Rowell and his staff firmly believe in teaching math, reading and writing. The whool has a high read to the seeming and writing. The whool has a high reading the seeming of the seeming the seemin

"When people are surrounded by hotice." says Rowell, "they at first want to choose everything, and so they often complete nothing. Sooner or later, the people here see that learning is intersting. But it's a slow process. We are in a transitional stage now: many of the students are beginning to settle down and stick with projects for a longer time." He is right. In spite of—and

With 105 million vehicles on the road, some drivers are bound to make mistakes.





Data on display screens in other locations, such as doctors' offices and X-ray rooms, are being followed by other staff members.

They're using our Patient Data System, From surgery to teaching

Our Patient Data System was developed and installed at Stockholm's Karolinska Hoppital in close cooperation with the medical staff. And one has been ordered by a prominent New York City university hospital for the surgical metabolism intensive care unit. At this hospital, the senior medical staff has specified the addition of a unique automatic chemical hillorid analyze.

The Patient Data System may also

The eminent Swedish physician, Dr. Oldé P. Norlander, at the graphic display screen is reviewing data on his patient's condition. He is getting it on an up-to-the-second basis. During this operation, an almost limitless number of "values" are being collected and analyzed. A built-in warning signal will flag critical situations.



be used in post-operative care, releasing skilled staff from many routine tasks. And it may be used for conferences, in teaching—in fact, wherever a computer-based communications system is needed to utilize the flow of data generated by modern technology.

Bringing down medical costs

Sheraton, our hotel subsidiary, has expanded its interests into the field of medical care-into what we call Convatel centers. These provide a full range of medical services for patients between acute hospital care and return to daily living, at rates substantially lower than those all local hospitals.

Our first now serves the University of

Vermont Medical Center Hospital and the community of Burlington. A similar unit serves St. Vincent Hospital in Worcester, Massachusetts. Just a beginning, but there are more to come.

ITT and you

These developments are but two examples of how we respond to the changing needs of our changing world. And which together with our other activities, ranging from food preervation to weather-satellite camera systems. Can mean a happier and, hopefully, a longer life for you and people everywhere, International Telephone and

International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, 320 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.



BUSINESS

Why Companies Are Fleeing the Cities

ONG exposure has inured New York City dwellers to daily outrages of high cost and crime, filth and crowding, discourtesy and inconvenience. Increasingly, the traumas of life in Manhattan are becoming more than many major companies are willing to hear. In the past four years, 22 large firms have moved their headquarters out of the city, and at least eleven more have made definite plans to depart (see hax). Another two dozen are seriously considering whether or not to leave. Still other companies-including A.T. & T., Borden, Eastern Air Lines, Grolier, Mobil Oil and Uniroyal-have kept their home offices in Manhattan but have moved or soon will move a significant part of their staffs out of town. The fig-

is the astronomical (and still soaring) cost of living and doing business in Manhattan. Almost everything is more expensive than anywhere else in the U.S. rents, land, labor, taxes, meals, entertainment and even some forms of genteel bribery. The Bureau of Labor Statistics calculates that living in the New York City area costs executives 16% more than in Los Angeles or Chicago, 20% more than in Detroit, 28% more than in Dallas. Young executives are more and more reluctant to accept a transfer to New York, a move once coveted as the hadge of success. At General Telephone & Electronics Corp., which will go to Stamford, Conn., in 1973, the rate of refusal was 1 in 20 in 1968; it rose to 1 in 2 last year. tige and the pockethook. Afready skirting municipal bankrupev, despiring municipal sample sampl

Like Pompeii. Companies are also departing a few other big cities. Last year 43 firms moved from St. Louis to its suburbs in spite of the city's effort to retain them by making fax concessions. In Detroit, the migration has turned



AMERICAN CAN'S OFFICES IN GREENWICH, CONN. PEPSICO'S HEADQU

Lower costs, higher morale and more than a 24%-hour week.



PEPSICO'S HEADQUARTERS IN PURCHASE, N.Y.

ures, compiled by Tixti with the aid of the Fantus Co., a leading advise ro companies considering relocation, show that the exodus from Manhattan is speeding up ominously. Fantus Chariman Leanard Vascen says that "three-quarters of the top 20% companies in New York City are either moving or thinking of moving."

The dispersal takes several directions. The oil industry is moving out of New York to Houston, and at least nine trade associations have shifted their head offices to the Washington, D.C., area in the past two years. The overwhelming majority of the movers are heading for the nearby suburbs.

Skirting Bankruptey, All the familiar ills of the city play a part in the decisions to move; the housing shortage, spastic transit facilities, increasing air pollution, drug addiction, bruglaries and muggings, low-catiber public schools, public-be-damned municipal employees. Probably the most common complaint

Though companies are always reluctant to move, the frustrations pile up to a point that overcomes the trustrational advantage of operating in the heart of the metropolis, quick access to other people and the trust of the metropolis, quick access to other people and the trustrational advantage of the trustrati

Even with the defections, Mayor John Lindsay's city runs no immediate risk of losing its standing as the nation's corporate capital. Of the 500 largest industrial companies, as measured in last May's Forction list, 125 have their head-quarters in Manhattan. The growing exodus, however, hits troubled New York City where it hurts the most: in press

into such a stampede that former Mayor Jerome Cavanagh cracks that he plans trips to "Detroit's sister cities-Nagasaki and Pompeii." Pan American and Delta airlines recently shifted their downtown sales and reservations offices to suburban Southfield, which has also attracted the headquarters of Advance Mortgage Corp. The publishing firm of R.L. Polk and the Michigan Automobile Club are about to quit the enty. Circus World is moving its toy warehouse from the fringe of the ghetto to Royal Oak to escape break-ins (80 in six months), fire bombs, sniper bullets, and what President Sidney Rubin calls "almost continual stoning," Laments Rubin: "We had to put our crews on 24hour shifts to protect the property. No private security patrol would take us as a client. We feared for the safety of our employees.

The crushing blow to civic pride fell when William Ford (brother of Henry) announced that he would move his foot-



"AND THEN LINDSAY STRODE INTO THE BOARD MEETING BRANDISHING THIS FLAMING SWORD AND SAID "WOE UNTO HIM WHO MOVES HIS CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS OUT TO THE SUBURBS."

ball Lions to suburban Pontiae. Only the certain warth of city officials keeps J.L. Hudson Co. from shutting its main department store, which, suffered \$59,000,000 worth of piferage last year. "We would close the downtown store in a minute if we could do it without being reuseful," admits one Hudson exceutive. With mordant humor, a baner at a recent press-cub banqued asked: WULL HIB. LAST GOMPANY TO [LANT BURN TEAS OF THE LIGHTS?

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Executives frequently complain about low productivity among clerical help of all races. Many large companies now experience a 50% annual turnover of perience a 50% annual turnover of mulative result, inches workers. The consultative result in the consultative resultative re

Last year he moved most of Fantus' operations to South Orange, N.J., because 'in Manhattan I couldn't hire clerical people who could spell the names of cities, or who knew what state Los Angeles is in."

Executives of companies that have taken the suburban leap insist that it was worthwhile. Management morale and office productivity rise, they say, and frequently costs are cut or checked. Donald M. Kendall, president of PepsiCo Inc., points to an annual saving of \$1,500,000 on space alone at the company's new headquarters in suburban Purchase, N.Y. At American Can Co., which moved a year ago to a 180-acre office campus in Greenwich, Conn., Vice President Melvin M. Nield says: "On every count it has worked better than we expected." "This is an easier way to operate a business," says Kendrick R. Wilson, chairman of Aveo, which moved to Greenwich in 1969. "I'm putting in at least an hour a day more at work. and two hours' less commuting. What I like best is that when the end of the day comes, I can look out the window and think-and not have to worry about that damned train schedule or traffic on the throughway."

The Counterortack. Whether suburbia will retain its allure has become a topic of rancorous debate. Mayor Lindsay and other officials argue that suburban towns lack low-priced hous-

ing, mass transportation and enough space to accommodate more than a token numher of big companies. For the long run, suburban resistance to paper-work factories may prove to be an important obstacle to corporate moves. Rezoning is range in sylvan locations. If companies continue to forsake Manhattan, says D. Kenneth Patton, New York City's economic development administrator, "we will Los Angelesize our land, Balkanize our region's finances and South African-

ize our economy. The location of expanding office activities may well be a key determinant of the nation's urban condition-municipal solvency, racial harmony, environmental amenity and economic efficiency -for the rest of the century. In a major study early this year, the privately financed Regional Plan Association predicted that if present economic trends continue. white-collar employment in the U.S. by 1980 will exceed all other kinds of jobs combined. Partly because many companies are expected to expand even though numbers of others may depart, the R.P.A. forecasts. Manhattan may gain 500,000 office jobs by the end of the century: but surrounding cities may add twice that number. The pattern of this growth, the association warned, "can either save the cities or destroy the countryside."

Red Tape. Instead of scattering their suburban offices on parklike campuses. the association contends, companies should concentrate them in clusters. preferably in such existing centers as Poughkeepsic or Bridgeport, where they require only one-twentieth as much land and can be served by mass transit. Even in Manhattan, where an office worker needs only 1% as much land as in suburban office parks, congestion could be avoided by hetter planning. "If offices bypass city centers." predicts Morris Crawford, chairman both of the R.P.A. and front-ranking Bowery Savings Bank, "all institutions will gradually turn their backs on the older cities and the people who cannot afford to leave them.

ple who cannot afford to leave them."

As long as central cities stagger under today's burdens of poverty and crimal strange their own renewal with red tags. Crawford connectes, corporations and strange their own temes of the conditions that they cannot individually conditions that they cannot individually change. The voracious space demands of the private auto, the great northward mixement of poor and undereducated

Manhattan's Dropouts

Since the beginning of 1967, these large companies have moved their headquarters out of Manhattan

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The following major corporations are in the process of moving their headquarters out of Manhattan:

or moving their nei	idquarters o	ut of Manhattan:
Company	1970 Sales (in millions)	Destination
AMF Chesebrough-Pond's Combustion Engineering Contineertal Oil Gen Tei & El Great Northern Paper Ingersoll-Rand Kraftco Richardson-Merrell Shell Oil Shell Oil Stauffer Chemical	\$636 261 957 2 964 3 439 355 766 737 381 4 299 483	White Plains Greenwich Stamford Stamford Stamford Stamford Woodeliff Lake, N.J. Chicago Southern Connecticut Houston Westport, Conn.

blacks, the ugly repercussions of heroin addiction do not necessarily mean that some big cities must wither away. But urban problems require a much greater -and better coordinated-counterattack by government at all levels before private enterprise can be expected to risk more than token resources in the salvation effort.

CHINA

The Little Red Order Book

Even before President Nixon lifted the embargo on direct trade with China (see THE WORLD), some of America's largest companies were breaking into Mao's market. Among them: General Motors, Monsanto, Hercules, Cummins Engine and American Optical. U.S. business with the Chinese has risen from nothing in 1969, when the Administration first began easing trade restrictions, to \$3,500,000 last year

All of the deals have been made through the third parties or foreign subsidiaries of U.S. firms. American companies have been barred from doing business directly with China, and Peking has professed a distaste for deal-ing head-on with "American imperialists." Even Ping Pong diplomacy has not yet changed the official stance of the Chinese, but they have no ideological objections to buying from U.S. subsidiaries.

American Optical, through its Austrian subsidiary, has sold medical research microscopes to China. Overseas branches of Monsanto have shipped a variety of chemicals, including materials for aspirin and rubber. The subsidiaries are forbidden by the U.S. Government to sell any of 600 "strategic items," but the embargo list leaves plenty of room for trade. General Motors, for example. sold \$682,000 worth of diesel engines and spare parts in 1970 to Roberto Perlini Co., an Italian truck manufacturer. who sent them to China along with 80 Perlini trucks.

Bulldozers and Cashmere. The Commerce Department is preparing a new list of items for direct sale to China. The list will ban the export of almost all industrial goods but is likely to permit sales of pharmaceuticals, foods and other commodities. The Chinese appear to want a great many American products, particularly the forbidden items, including delicate research equipment, bulldozers and trucks. But Peking has little to offer in return, aside from hog bristles, cashmere, embroidered silk and linen, tung oil and some rare metals. Hercules, Inc. is the only U.S. company known to have bought any Chinese goods recently: \$1,000,000 worth of rosin acquired through a London broker.

The Chinese do. however, have surprisingly large reserves of hard Western currency. They always pay their bills in convertible currencies, often Swiss francs. The money comes from the sale abroad of Chinese foodstuffs, textiles, flashlights, bicycles and other small man-

ufactured goods. The customers who supply the cash are mostly in Asia, and they gladly dip into their own meager reserves. "Frankly," says a Republic of Singapore trade official, "the Chinese goods help dampen inflation here because they're so cheap.

A Lot of Aspirin. China's foreign trade was up 10% last year to \$4.2 billion, and is growing faster now that the country is abandoning self-imposed isolation. Fully four-fifths of China's trade is with non-Communist partners, notably Hong Kong, West Germany, Britain and Australia. Japan, by far the People's Republic's most important trade partner. may do as much as \$1 billion worth of business with Peking this year. For this privilege, a delegation of top Japanese businessmen must make a yearly pilgrimage to Peking to sign, along with a trade agreement, a communiqué denouncing their own government. This as the "annual humiliation." Tokyo press calls it, contained a new section excoriating Japanese militarism.

The China market may be worth as



RED CHINESE AUTO EXHIBIT IN PARIS A tough customer that pays in hard cash.

much as \$7 billion to Japan in a few years. Some Administration officials estimate that U.S.-China trade could eventually reach \$300 million a year. But Harold Scott, director of the U.S. Bureau of International Commerce, says that the list of items permitted in trade with China will be too restrictive to expect even that much. After a decade of direct trading, he points out, the U.S. still sells only \$450 million worth of goods annually to the Communist nations of Eastern Europe. Still, some American businessmen are greatly encouraged by the opportunities presented by China's 740 million potential customers. "You just can't look at a market of that size," says a Monsanto spokesman, "and not believe that eventually a lot of goods are going to be sold there. Just one aspirin tablet a day to each of those guys-and that's a lot of aspirin."

Paying on Time, Until now, American businessmen have been afraid that their Stateside customers might not like the idea of their doing business with the Chinese Communists. As a result, most of the deals made by U.S. subsidiaries so

far have been concluded quietly. Representatives of U.S. firms use Chinesespeaking middlemen who operate primarily out of Austria, Switzerland, Britain, Australia and Japan. The middlemen bargain with officials of Chinese state enterprises, while the U.S. clients hide out in hotel rooms. The bargaining, as many impatient Americans have learned. is often long and drawn out.

Dealing directly with the Chinese can also be tough, "Any businessman who thinks he can fly in one day and have a reservation out the next, is not going to do much business in China." former Canadian Agriculture Minister Alvin Hamilton. His agents once spent six excruciating weeks working out a wheat deal with the Communists. "They're difficult to deal with," according to one London banker. "They want



SELLING MAINLAND GOODS IN HONG KONG

to re-examine every i and t before they dot and cross them." But, adds a Canadian banker. "they're strictly honorable in adhering to their agreements. They pay their debts promptly.

Other Western businessmen who have dealt with the Chinese report that negotiations were often prefaced with days of ideological interrogation and political lectures. Recent Japanese visitors say that the political instruction is down to as little as half an hour. "They used to take us out to dinner," recalls Ralph G. Keefer, president of a Montreal import-export firm. "Now they take us to the Peking Revolutionary Opera. It's nearly always loaded with political over-According to Keefer, who has visited the mainland a dozen times, "everyone is nice and polite. They do tend to be political from time to time. Until we get to the business part." Then the



In these states, the average man is falling down drunk long before he reaches the blood alcohol level that allows his conviction for drunk drivers will kill 30,000 of us on the highways this year, we believe these state

laws should be changed. If your state is one of those that hasn't adopted the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's recommended blood alcohol standard of 10% for drunk driving conviction, speak up for it in your community. Get

the clubs and organizations you belong to behind it. If your state has this standard, support your police and judges in the enforcement of it.



Chinese are all business. They never give a discount for large orders or pay a premium for attractive delivery terms. To anyone's knowledge, the Chinese have not once agreed to a saile on anything but their own conditions.

THE ECONOMY Making Progress Slowly

In its determined campaign to make 1971 the year of economic turn-around. the Nixon Administration hoped to start off tast. Last week the preliminary first quarter results showed that the gross national product scored by far its biggest three-month dollar increase in history. quarter, which was severely depressed by the strike at General Motors. The G.N.P. ran at an annual rate of \$1,018 billion in the first quarter, compared with \$959 5 billion in the first quarter of 1970. Though the early 1971 jump was strong, it was less than the \$30 billion average quarterly rise needed to reach a 1971 G.N.P. of \$1,065 billion -the recovery target set by President Nixon late last year. Some of the other quarterly results left doubt that the economy, even though finally moving again,

I wo-thirds of the gain in G.N.P. was due to catch-up orders in the auto industry after the strike. The trend of overall industrial production was disappointing. After increasing early in the quarrose only .2% in March, to 165.2% of the 1957-59 base. Moreover, some of the quarter's steel production was mere-Is the result of hedge buying by customers against the likelihood of a strike in August. General Motors, for example, is building a 90-day steel supply, compared with its normal 30-day stockpile. Steel customers are thus creating a builtin slack for the industry later in the year, whether or not it is actually hit

A second brake on the turn-around is the continuing caution of consumers. who saved a high 7.2% of their income during the quarter. They have begun to buy some expensive items, notably houses and cars. Compared with the same period last year, auto sales rose 13% in March and a record-setting 32% in the first ten days of April. keeping alive Detroit's hopes for a 10million-car year. But in retail stores, appliances, furniture and other consumer durables are selling slowly. Says Ralph Lazarus, chairman of Federated Department Stores: "The trend has not improved in big-ticket merchandise. If it continues this way, we will have an increase only in apparel sales this year.

by a walkout.

"Inflation Alert." What continues to disturb buyers is unemployment and inflation. The GN.P. price index rose at an annual rate of 5.2% in the first quarter v. 5.9% in last year's fourth quarter. Last week President Nixon's Gouncil of Economic Advisers condemned the 13% wage increase recently won by steel-

workers in the can industry as "clearly in excess of" productivity gains. The council warned that any such settlement granted to workers in the steel industry at large during this summer's negotiations, could be ruinous to the industry's competitive position abroad. This was the first CEA" inflation alert that sought to influence a pending contract, and it in this brought Nixon one relational step that the contract of the country of the

DONALD REGAN Ahead of the herd.

INVESTMENT

New Money for Merrill Lynch The hints have been popping up on Wall Street for months that Merrill Lynch would sell its own shares to the public. Last week the men who manage the nation's biggest brokerage firm decided that the new-issue market was finally healthy enough to do just that. They announced a plan to sell up to 4 000 000 shares, half for the firm and the remainder for its private stockholders, who are mostly officers and emplayees. The offering, which will probably be made in late May or early June, will represent 13% of the firm's euuity. The move could well start a rush by other Wall Street firms to market some of their closely held shares to the public. Among the next likely to do so are Bache & Co., Reynolds & Co., Dean Witter & Co., Walston & Co. and F.I. du Pont, Glore Forgan.

Because most investment firms opcrate with private, transitory financing, an inflow of permanent capital would stabilize the business and alford more protection to investors. Wall Street is being forced toward public ownership by changing ground rules in the secu-

rities market. Increased competition caused by the shift to negotiated rates is an induscement for more firms to get and profitable high-flock trading. But also profitable high-flock trading. But blacks hefure they can sell them among meestors, and this requires considerable capital. In addition, the New York Stock Exchange to planning to tighten its capital requirements, instead of a 2046-01 and requirements instead of a 2046-01 and of the profitable profit

Merrill Lynch, which under Chairman Donald Regain has become the best munaged house in the hissness, is in a strong position to issue its shares. Last year, when many other brokerage firms barely stayed alload, the firm earned \$91.7 million. Though its general brokerage business was sluggesh, it made mones on commodifies frading and notably, its heart of the search of the strong stayed back, Merrill Lynch first quarter of this year, as stock trading surged back. Merrill Lynch certained are stimuted \$25 million.

The firm is expected to make \$40 million by offering its shares at \$20 to \$24. That would amount to a conservative ratio of 15 times or 18 times last year's earnings of \$1.35 a share. Nobody would be surprised it the shares imped to a premium.

PROXY FIGHTS

War of the Noses

Business, as every board-room veterain knows, is an extension of war by more gentlemanly means. When titans collide, the noises of battle rarely seeing carrieds and body counts are potential of the process of the pro

Battles are under way for control of Twentieth Century Fox, Universal Container, Ozark Airlines, Midas International and other major companies. In many instances, the attackers are not professional raiders but insiders-men who sold their firms for stock in hig companies during the heady 1960s, then watched in dismay as the shares crumbled last year. Perhaps the fiercest fight pits the management of GAF Corp., which makes chemical and photo products against Former Director Seymour Milstein, his family and friends. Milstein is upset by what he calls poor performance by the men who bought out his Ruberoid Co. in 1967. GAF Chairman Jesse Werner contends that the company is on the road to recovery. The struggle is a classroom case on how to conduct a proxy battle:

tesson one. Acquire a monopoly of firepower. GAF management signed up three of the nation's four big proxy solicitation firms, which make battle plans

Which of these cities has the least unemployment?









Chicago







Over 4 million people in this country are unemployed. And many of them live in the big cities. Out of these seven cities, Chicago has the least unemployment? Of course, statistics don't help you very much it you're out of work.

There's a CBS Owned AM radio station in each of these seven cities. And they're trying to help people who need jobs. Our stations feel responsible to over 60 million people, so there's a lot to be done.

Boston has really been hard hit by the cutbacks in the electronics industry. So WEEL Newsradio is busy working with a job clearing house to get people off the unemployment lines and back to work.

WCAU has been publicly commended by the city of Philadelphia tor "blazing a new trail" with its Career Fair. Over 50,000 young people have come to Career Fair to meet potential employers through the use of electronic computer methods.

When the seven CBS Owned radio stations aren't busy reporting the news of the day. they're also searching for solutions to problems like drug abuse, crime, and the high cost of living. Because we think there's

a lot more to our job than just finding jobs.

The CBS Owned **AM Stations**

We feel responsible to over 60 million people.

as well as send out proxy statements, including by far the largest. Georgeson & Co. With its in-house computer, the only one in the business. Georgeson can tabulate signed proxy statements as they come in and quickly shift its attack to the proper flank. If support appears to be weak in, say, Western Ohio, the machine can print out a list of stockholders from that area for telephone canvassers to work on. Some 500 to 600 professional solicitors, lawyers and public relations advisers are involved on both sides of the GAF struggle.

tesson two. Engage the enemy far from your trench line. In the freewheeling 1950s intelligent managements sought to keep their lists of stockholders out of dissidents' hands as long as possible, Rather than use a series of expensive legal obstacles, GAF declined to furnish the challengers with the computer tape of the list and made them copy it by hand.

LESSON THREE. Fight dirty. In screaming, full-page newspaper ads and proxy mailings, Milstein's faction has accused the management of setting up a stock-option plan that became a "grab bag" for senior officers, and of using \$600,000 of company funds to solicit proxies to reelect itself. The company has retaliated with allegations that one of the challengers is a director of a firm in competition with GAF, that another bought his first 100 shares of stock only a few weeks ago, and that Milstein "has not been employed in a full-time job since December 1967." GAF management says that the Milstein faction is spending \$750,000 to gain control of the company

The proxy count will not be completed until the end of this week or later. Many fight fans are willing to wager that even bigger proxy wars are ahead. There are reports in Wall Street that the next target will be a billion-dollar-a-year company that has more than 200,000 shareholders.

INDUSTRY

Battle of the Belts

Not long ago, the nation's tire industry was traveling a bumpy road. Safety crusaders had undermined public confidence in its standard product, the socalled "bias ply" tire, and worried manufacturers began experimenting with new designs and materials. That led to one of the most rapid, jarring turnabouts in the industry's history

Goodyear, the biggest wheel in the business, swung over to safer, more durable and costlier "bias belted" tires. The company's \$20 million advertising campaign, featuring sporty cars and racy women, created a runaway demand for its belted models. In 1968 more than 93% of new cars came with the old biasply tires; but 85% of the 1970 models were equipped with the new belted ones. The other major tiremakers-Fire-

stone, Uniroyal, B.F. Goodrich and Gen-

eral Tire-made quick and expensive production changeovers to get in on the belted bonanza. Most of them have now regained lost ground in the market, which includes \$3.8 billion a year in replacement purchases and the \$700 million spent on equipping new cars. Recently several major tiremakers stepped up the competitive pace by put-

TUBELESS TIRES



BIAS-BELTED Two belts fiber glass cord traver nylon or



ting out still another variety of tire, the "radial."

What are the differences among these tires? In the bias-ply tires, the rubber tread is attached to a casing made of crisscross layers of rayon or nylon (see diagram). The belted models are built the same way, but in addition they have two or more rigid belts of fiber glass encircling the tire under the tread. Helped by these extra belts, the tire grips the road better, wears up to 15% or 20% longer, is less likely to be punctured. In the radials, the casing cords run in straight lines instead of a crisscross pattern, and as many as four belts are under the tread. Advocates of radials say that they have much more stability and wear longer than bias-belted tires

The radials have been standard equipment in Europe for almost 15 years but make up only 4% of the U.S. market. Sales have been slowed partly because radials, most of them imports, cost an average of about \$54.50 each v. an average \$49.50 for the bias-helted tires. More important, because the suspension system of most Detroit cars is built for bias-ply or belted tires, the stiffer radials give a somewhat harder ride, especially at low speeds. B.F. Goodrich, which in 1965 became the first U.S. company to market radials, reports that they now account for 10% of the com-

Resisting Fatigue. Another battle is heating up among the companies that supply materials to the tiremakers. For casings, most manufacturers have shifted away from conventional rayon to polyester. They have also adopted fiber glass for belting because of its light weight and great strength. The big beneficiaries have been the producers of fiber glass and polyester-notably Owens Corning and PPG Industries, To compete with them. Du Pont has recently come in with a superstrong synthetic called Fiber B, but at \$2 a pound it is much costlier than fiber glass, which goes for 78e a pound.

One of the most promising new belting materials is steel wire. It resists temperature and fatigue better than synthetic fibers, and at 55¢ a pound the price is right. Only one U.S. firm, National Standard, produces tire wire for the domestic market, and its capacity is 10 million lbs, a year. All together, 100 million lbs, of wire would be needed to make steel-belted tires standard equipment on all new cars.

The shortage may be ending. The American Viscose Division of FMC will start producing steel tire wire. To get the most advanced technology, American Viscose signed a licensing agreement with Pirelli, the Italian tiremaker. which has long used steel wire in its radials. Firestone has begun using steel in some of its bias-belted tires, and this year opened a plant in France to provide the necessary wire. Monsanto Co. has developed a quick and cheap process for spinning continuous strands of steel wire. The company estimates that production of the wire could reach 200 million lbs. a year by 1975.

Need for Speed. Many tiremakers believe that a big switch to steel belts and radials is probable in five years, but they may have to move faster than that. Foreign competitors are making a major drive, and last year they increased their U.S. volume by 35%, accounting for 6,700,000 of the 170 million tires sold domestically. France's Michelin is building a radial-tire plant in Nova Scotia and intends to export almost the entire output to the U.S. market. And on the West Coast, Japan's Bridgestone has just introduced a steel-belted radial guaranteed for 40,000 miles.

BOOKS

Playing It by Eye

BEING THERE by Jerzy Kosinski. 142 pages. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. \$4.95.

Few first novels have been embraced with such priase and sympathy as Jerzy Kosinski's The Painted Bird—a taut, savage story of a stray city boy's brutalization by Middle European peasants during World War II. Three years after it was published in 1965, Kosinski won the National Booch Award for Steps, a montage of violent and sadistic episodes perceived with an almost fetishistic precision. Being There is a change of puce, a tantalizing knuckle ball of a tantalizing knuckle ball of

book delivered with perfectly timed satirical hops and meta-

physical flutters

A good-looking, brain-damaged illiterate named Chance has sport his youth tending a rich man's garden. His only contact with the outside world is TV. To Chance's weak mind, melodramus, news, commercials, sporting events and test patterns all carry out into the world.

Dressed in one of the old man's custom-tailored suits and toting a valise full of elegant haberdashery, he looks like a successful young businessman between jobs. At least that is what the young wife of an old and ailing industrialist thinks when her limousine bruises his leg.

Thereafter, coincidence takes control. "I am Chance the gardener" is heard by the woman as "I am Chanucey Gardiner."
When she brings him home for first aid and her husband asks. Chance about his business, the simpleton's candid replies are interpreted as wise metaphiors.
When the President meets Chance while

visiting the industrialist, he asks his opinion of the depressed stock market. "In a garden," says Chance, "growth has its season, ... as long as the roots are not severed, all will be well." The President uses the line on TV and credits Chauncey Gardiner. The press assumes the is an economic adviser and lionizes him. Eventually Chance becomes a vicepresidential candidate.

Procision and Bolonee, Chances' resemblance to Voltaire's Cantidle ("We must cultivate our garden") and even to Buster Restant's deudpan clown is fairty obvious. Despite the implausibility of the plot, the precision and balance of Kosinski's luconic proce, and his abilty to animate a character who actually has no character at all, make Beiro startife fairy tale it might appear to be, More than an anti-bero. Chance is a nonharacter—the ultimate spectator—who reflects Kosinski's concern about the future of free will in the dense milieu of an advanced industrial society.

Kosinski, 37, has lived through—and now makes use of—some of the strongest direct experience that this century has had to offer. Like the six-year-old boy in The Painted Bird, he was separated from his Jewish parents during World War II and survived as a waif in the Polish countryide. Like Chance, he suffered a physical injury that left him mute for five years. After the war he was reunited with his parents and placed in a school for the handicapped.



JERZY KOSINSKI Where Candide meets Buster Keaton.

Though he could not talk, he was self-reliant beyond his twelve years, and armed with a feeling of superiority that comes naturally to survivors. In retrospect, Kosinski compared himself to a locked fortress, "making no noise, so no one knew how many troops there really were inside."

Yet the author objects to the notion that The Painted libri is autobiographical. "When you write fiction," he asserts, "the part of you that writes is totally set apart from the part of you that writes in totally set apart from the part of you that it was your own life." The view is not a quibble but a sophisticated discrimination about the abstracting processes of arr. It is about a defense mechanism of the part of your process. The process of arr. It is about the abstracting processes of arr. It is about a defense mechanism of the part of the process of the part of the p

So totally did Kosinski keep his private self apart from his social roles that he became his own most interesting fictional creation. As a political science student (1955-57) at the Communist-controlled Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw, he led several lives. On the surface, he was a brilliant student of socialist theory who rose rapidly to an associate professorship. Within, he plotted his escape from the controls that threatened his individuality. A confident master of bureaucratic judo. Kosinski eventually used the weight of official structure against itself. He invented four fictitious professors to use as references-each with his own stationery, rubber stamps and distinct telephone voice. "They were the four best friends I had in Poland," he says. To prove their friendship, his professors endorsed Kosinski's application for a passport to go to the U.S. for further study.

Odd Jobs. While he waited, Kosinski carried a foil-wrapped egg of eyanide in his pocket and kept repeating to himself. "No matter what, I am going to depart." Miraculously, his scheme worked. On Dec. 20, 1957, he arrived at Idlewild Airport, completing what he considers the greatest creative act of his

The usual odd jobs-truck driver, bottle wiper-were followed by a Ford Foundation grant to continue his research. Under the pen name Joseph Novak, Kosinski published two studies of Communist political theory: The Future Is Ours, Comrade (1960) and No Third Path (1962). In 1962 he married Mary Hayward Weir, the 40-yearold widow of the founder of the National Steel Corp., and Kosinski's life changed again. He began to move in the world of the influential rich. some shadows of which fall on the pages of Being There. His wife died in 1968 after a long illness, and he has not remarried.

Today, Kosinski lives in Mushatus but committes to New Haven, Conn. where, at the Yale School of Drama, but committes to course on nonconventional English prose and another called "Death and the Modern Imagination," Generally, he does not have much regard for American Students, much regard for American Students, and the Modern Imagination of Centrally, he does not have under the control of the

cape direct contact with the others."
Rhetorical Flourish. This will undoubtedly come as a shock to the mildoubtedly come as a shock to the milther vitality and their commitment to
causes and intense relationships. Yet Kosinski sees them as living well within a
more or less familiar totalitarian specsinski sees them as living well within a
a collective image which, like ubiquitous
television, engulfs us." A rhetorical flourtish, perhaps. But it comes from a man
who has transecended far niore sinster toChance.

R.Z. Sheppard

Writer's Gauntlet

CRAZY SUNDAYS: F. SCOTT FITZGER-ALD IN HOLLYWOOD by Aaron Latham. 308 pages, Viking, \$7.95.

Thirty years after his death. F. Scott Figural lives on as one of his finest and most tragic creations. His books were skillfully fashioned from his life. His life goes on furnishing material for other people's books. The latest portrays the artist in Hollwood.

Crazy Sundays is an unstable analgam of gossip, criticism and reportage that still manages to give a few frightening glimpses both of Fitzgerald's heroic twilight effort to pull himself together and the particular agonies he endured as a Hollywood scriptwriter.

There are many Fitzgerald anecolotes: how at an early Hollywood party. Scott and his wife Zelda surreplitiously collected all the ladies handbags and hoiled them in a tomate sauce: how years later. Fitzgerald wandered around the MCM writers' building yearning after a gold name plate for his office door. Some are touching even now. But most lie flat and mossy on the page, perhaps because new and more pertinent mythor suicidal genius have been generated.

What makes Latham's book unique is its examination of Fitzgerald's screen-writing. The author quotes lawishly from the scripts, and a full chapter is devoted to each major screenplus tamong them. Three Camadhes, A Yash on Os-ford. The Women, What Latham fusils to do is to evaluate the writing in the control of the state of the s



"The miracle just doesn't happen."

ited. "Do you think that just lying down makes you sleep? Doctors and nurses seem to believe that all you have to do is say "rest," and immediately sweet sleep comes. My Heaven! They've given me every pill in their bags, and the miraele just doesn't happen."

It has never been reasonable to assume that splendid novelists make good screenwriters. Accordingly, Fitzgerald's rerescendors of self-pity over the alleged butchery of his scripts seem doubly stakey. The best thing to come out of his stay in Hollywood was his unfinished novel, Fitz Last Pyccon, Yet even there, Fitzgerald's choice as the moviemogal model for his hero, Monroe Stahr, reflects a certain confusion about the eraft and commerce of film making.

Stabr was patterned after Irving Thalberg, the "boy wonder" of McM whom Fitzgerald idealized almost beyond recognition. Though he had talent enough to talk over a good turn of plot. Thalberg was a merciless businessman who ran MCM like a gilded assembly line. He inwrites he work on a single script, sumetimes all at once, often with no knowldage of each other's participation.

It was a brutal system that depressed Scott Fitzgerald. It is one of the many wistful bronies of Fitzgerald's life that the man who created this humiliating gauntlet for writers was shaped into the likeness of a modern tragic hero by one of the system's most prominent victims.

Dreaming on Things to Come

AT THE EDGE OF HISTORY by William Irwin Thompson. 180 pages. Harper & Row 56.95

This book is superficial, fragmentary, tendentious, scholastically disreputable and continuously fascinating. The autor is billed as a humanities professor (32 years old, Ph.D. from Cornell, now eaching at Vork University in Toronto.) In fact, anyone can see that he is some kind of mage, adept at issuing spells and performing mind-ratting tricks, and performing mind-ratting tricks. In the control of the properties of the p

Taking his cue from 2001. Arthur C. Clarke's classic science-fiction novel Thompson suggests that the seemingly solid fabric of mundane existence has gaps, where "the millennial imagination of the future is interruping the daily news of the present." Spot the gap and you can see forward into history.

That's the theory, anyway. As Thompson unimentionally shows, the trick works best when the viewer is so sensitized (worried, infuriated, charmed) by what he sees that a flash of understanding takes place. a kind of epiph-bulation of our cultural landscape. Thompson finds tittle revelation in Los Angeles, a prime gap candidate if there ever was one. Big Sur's Esalen In-



Myth is the detritus of history.

stitute, another potentially numinous spot, does not produce much cosmic insight either. But it does offer some memorable scenes, particularly a moment when Joan Baez disrupts a "Future of Consciousness" seminar by angrily demanding that the participants stop talking about themselves and declare their positions on Viet Nam.

Not until he reaches the Massachusetts Institute of Technology does the author reveal his true capacities as a Jeremiah. Here he finds engineers and hehavioral scientists assembling a future that they intend to inflict upon us whether we want it or not. Others before Thompson have pointed out the horrors of technocracy, but seldom with such a combination of pique and precision. (Example: "M.I.T. needs a large psychiatric clinic because the effect of technological training is to do to the psyche what industry does to the environment.") Thompson's perceptions may be partly explained by the fact that he once taught humanities at M.I.T., surely a soul-shattering experience.

Of course the technocratic millennium may be doomed anyway. In Thompson's estimation the men who have been planing it are far too straight to see around the necessary corners, much less through gape. Describing a conference of scholars on the year 2000, he quotes Chairman Daniel Bell's advice to "think witd." Then he shows how little wild thinking anyhody dared to do, even Doomsday Prophet Herman Kahn, who came equipped with satisfies, durate and proceedings of the straight of the control of the

Thereafter Thompson proceeds to stretch his own imagination. Starting with a paradigmatic four-part diagram illustrating the most primitive division of social roles—Headman. Hunter, Clown and Shaman—he progressively elaborates it, tracing the development





of human society through history. According to his calculations, which borrows from anthropology, history, poytions are presently in the property of the ribation and moving fast into Phase II (Scientific Planetary Civilization). Provided that the Bomb or the English of the Phase III (Principation) and integration, a sort of global retribuliation and the property of the property of the state of the property of the property of the atlanta of the property of the property of the atlanta of the property of the property of the tractive for the property of the proper

In the last section of At the Edge of History. Thompson thoroughly unsettles those innocents who like to feel that the past, at least, is intellectually manageable. So far as he is concerned. Thompson declares, "myth is the detritus of acthought Thompson makes a case for Edgar Cavee, the "sleeping prophet" from Kentucky who predicted, among other cataclysmic earthquakes and coastal floods and the rediscovery of Atlantis. He also suggests that Immanuel Velikovsky's world's-in-collision scholarship deserves an objective re-examination, especially since a number of Velikovsky's theories, including the existence of a magnetosphere, have proved true.

But Thompson is clearly not an advanced at heart. His tone is neither sensational nor paramod, which sets him apart from practicularly everyone obec trying to crossbreed science and mysticism, these datas What he seems to be asking, with wonderful persuasiveness, is only that we accept the possibility of marvels in the past, or out beyond those gaps.

. Charles Elliott

2 The first two phases were Tribal Community and Agricultural Society.

Best Sellers

- FICTION

 1. The Possions of the Mind, Stone
 (3 last week)
- 2. QB VII, Unsch
- The New Centurions, Wambaugh (2)
 The Underground Man,
 MacDonald (4)
- 5. The Antogonists, Gann (6)
- 6. The Throne of Saturn, Diury (5) 7. Rich Man, Poor Man, Shaw (7)
- 8. Vandenberg, Lange (10) 9. Passenger to Frankfurt, Christic 10. Summer of 42, Rangler
 - NONFICTION The Greening of America, Reich (1)
 - The Greening of America, Reich
 The Sensuous Man, "M" (2)
- 3. Future Shock, Loffler (4)
 4. Stilwell and the American Experience
- in Chino, 1911-45, Tuchman (3) 5. Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee,
- 6. Boss: Richard J. Daley of Chicago,
- Royko (10)
 7. The Grandees, Birmingham (9)
 8. Khrushchev Remembers,
 - Khrushches (6)

 9. At the Edge of History, Thompson

 0. Civilisation, Clark (7)

CINEMA



LANCASTER AS VALDEZ Ivory grin, simian grace.

Burt Force

Bob Valdez is a Mexican constable who matches his shell: hattered and tarnished. The decades of self-deprecation seems a fair résumé of his charméter. Yet when a gunrunner humilitates him to the limits of dignity, the deputy discovers the force that has been dormant in his shield and himself. He announces a vendetta with a terse message—"Valdez is coming"—and the shabby film ignites as he begins a journey to prove himself to himself. Why? Became Valdez is played by Bort Lancauster, 57, who ownes property of the province of the province

Can it be only the day before yesterday that Lancaster's torry grin and simian grace made him a star? No, it was 1947, the year of Burt Fuore with Brute Lancaster. Or was it Brute Force with Burt Lancaster. How and and hero, buccaneer and intellectual, Lancaster played them all, sometimes simulianeously, His characterizations were usually as delicate as his incisors. Dut in such films as Birdman of Alcatraz and Elme Gantry he was vertrained and acute.

Valdea Is Coming offers little hesides us star. Continual editorials about racesm give the film contrived relevance. Edwin Sherin's direction may heat be described as functional: the members of the east do not hump into each other. Still, the late Frank Silvera provides a force of the provided of the continual of the continual control expansibility. The east of the hardnosed crew are sufficiently malignant to villatinize flow spaghetit westerns.

Valdez Is Coming, shot overseas, technically belongs in that category. But with the aging, raging constable, it deserves a better label. Call it a Burt Lancaster picture: that says it all.

Stefan Kanfer



Did you ever say "Think of all the starving children in Asia"

when your own kids were small and wouldn't eat properly?

It's one of the things parents say.
It didn't mean an awful lot.

Then, last year, I saw an ad for Foster Parents Plan. It was a picture of a little boy with a half-starved look. And it made me think back to what I used to say.

The next month, we "adopted." Not the bay in the ad, but a Korean girl named Son Yoon Ja. Her father was dead. The family of five lived in a single windowless room in a wretched slum (That really got meakid growing up without windows).

The \$16 we send each month isn't much—but what a difference it's made to Son Yoon Ja. And to her family.

It helps provide food. Clothing.

School supplies. Medical care. And counseling on health and nutrition. Every month she sends me a letter. "I am in the third grade. I love my

lessons. I play dodge ball." And happiest of all, "We moved to a place with a kitchen and windows."

You have no idea how good I feel

You have no idea how good I feel when I think of opening that window for Son Yoon Ja.

In Judy Reeves' heart there was room for one more. Won't you make room in yours?

FOSTER	PARENTS	PLAN, INC.	
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I enclose my first payment of \$16.00 Monthly		\$96 00 Semi-
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TIME. APRIL 26, 1971



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(and zrp) on the margin and send it to us with your check for \$10.95 (\$9.95 plus \$1 for postage and insurance — Calif, residents please add \$.55 seles tax), and we'll rush the HAVERWATCH night out.

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Bad Manners

"Ambiguous," appropriately, has two definitions. It means "capable of being understood in two or more senses." It also means "uncertain, especially from obscurity or indistinctness.

A Severed Head leaps for the first category and lands in the second. Novelist Iris Murdoch adapted her social farce for the stage with wit and savage observation. Intelligence shone in every scene. The film version, written by Frederic Raphael, transfers some of the words but none of the craft. Instead, it presents a plot giggling at itself.

A wine merchant, Martin (Ian Holm), caroms from mistress to wife, only to find that Mrs. Wine Merchant (Lee Remick) plans to run off with her analyst (Richard Attenborough). Wife and shrink plan no abandonment of Martin; instead they demand his love and understanding, which they will return with interest. Indeed, they are so persuasive that eventually Martin apologizes to them for his "piece on the side." To make a long story unendurable, the piece eventually takes up with Martin's brother, and Martin falls in with the doctor's half sister. Honor Klein (Claire Bloom), an exotic cabalist on the order of Charles Addams' Morticia.

On one level, Director Dick Clement attempts to analyze the instability of the modern temper. Supercivilized Martin airily accepts his wife's peccadilloes. and in the next second goes round the bend, hurling Honor to the floor and beating her. On another level, A Severed Head is a comedy of manners -but they are all bad manners: farce mixed with Pinteresque pauses, attenuated satire of psychoanalysis coupled with gross sight gags-like somnolent Martin's groping for the phone when it is only the (guffaw) doorbell.

The principals of the picture are not a cast but a miscast: Lee Remick is barely on speaking terms with her English accent, and Bloom's occultivated witch consists of stares loaded with blanks. Attenhorough is an echo of the project; empty smugness, satisfaction without the self. Only Ian Holm, as the passive hero, seems to grasp the thematic apperception: modern man and his society are in a schizoid clash where blood and brain, instinct and intellect, struggle for primacy. He alone defines ambiguity in the loftiest sense. Clement & Co. founder in the lowest.

Lunatic of Manhattan

Had A.A. Milne written Don Ouixote, he might have come up (and down) with They Might Be Giants. Then he would have destroyed it: Milne was a decent chap. They Might Be Giants was written by James Goldman (The Lion in Winter) and directed by Anthony Harvey (same lion, same winter). They have little mercy, less philosophy and no plot worth the name.

A wealthy jurist, Justin (George C.

Scott) goes insane when his wife dies and fancies himself Sherlock Holmes, complete with Inverness coat, underslung pipe and austere vanity. His brother-in-law tries to have Justin put into an institution to gain control of his fortune. Faced with "Holmes," the asylum assigns a real psychiatrist named Watson (Joanne Woodward). Even though the sex is wrong, the Baker Street Irregular decides that she is the Dr. Watson ("Elementary, my dear"), and the shrink goes along with the gag. Soon the two are tooling along in Manhattan in pursuit of a villain known inevitably as Moriarity.

Dismal End. Moriarity exists-a vague, malignant figure who represents the evil that resides in the System. Holmes, Watson and the adherents they accumulate on their safari, drunks, outcasts and youth, signify all that is good and innocent. Such a thesis has formed the basis for many successful farces. The Madwoman of Chaillot, for example. But this lunacy in Manhattan has no imagination to propel its whimsy. no language to give it breath. Goldman is a dealer in used ideas ("The Bible has it wrong-Earth is Eden!" cries Justin). Scott continues to act with impatient power, but his messages all seem self-addressed. Woodward's real sweetness becomes ersatz and saccharine

As he pursues the forces that eventually undo him. Justin declares that there was nothing wrong with Quixote's vision: the chase animates man, and his windmills just might be giants. But reality eventually intrudes on every vision, and They Might Be Giants is a dismal end for a conceit that may have seemed promising at birth. The pretense cannot mask the film's pusillanimous ideas. They might be giants, but in truth they are not even windmills. Just wind.



WOODWARD & SCOTT IN "GIANTS" "Elementary, my dear."



These children live in East New York. In

an area scarred with poverty and ignorance.

For miles around them are blocks of broken houses. Rubble-strewn streets. Unemployed, sad-looking men, standing on corners

And teen-agers cutting school, with the look of junk and despair in their eyes. And then, along comes the bookmobile. It's

the newest, shiniest object in the neighborhood. And the children line up eagerly to climb aboard.

And when they reach out for a book, something comes into their eyes.



And the sky doesn't seem quite as grey. Or the streets as sad. And the air is filled with the sound of their laughter and talk. And the world might as well be born all

over again.

What is that worth? Ask the librarians who man the bookmobile. They think it's worth quite a lot. That's why they're there.

Help them to keep this show on the road. And the many like it, in communities all across

our nation. Support your public library You've got a right to read. And so do your kids.

Don't blow it. National Book Committee Inc.

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M.V.P.

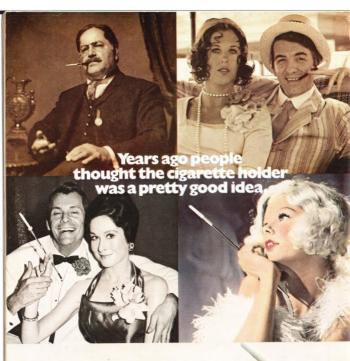
Show us a tavern and we'll show you a team. A softball team. A bowling team. A touch football team.

Show us a team and we'll show you a Most Valuable Player. A bartender who played pretty good ball in school. But plays now just for the fun of going out and getting winded with a group of guys he likes.

Which is one of the things that makes him a pretty likeable guy himself. And makes the bar at your local tavern a warmer, nicer place to be. May is National Tavern Month.

A perfect time for you to stop by and get to know the M.V.P. behind your bar. Join us in a toast to this remarkable man. We think you'll find he's in a league by himself,

as APPANDERS CONTROL C



It still is.

The cigarette holder. A symbol of elegance.
And yet so practical.
It kept the cigarette away from your lips.
This same principle is true of our Parliament.
The filter's tucked back inside a firm outer shell.
Away from your lips.

Which means you taste Parliament's good, clean flavor.
Not its filter.
The cigarette holder is still a good idea.
We just brought it up to date.

We just brought it up to date.

In King-Size and Charcoal 100's.

Kinga, 16 mg, "tar", 1.0 mg, nicetine-100's. 19 mg, "tar", 1.3 mg, nicetine se, per cipatette, FTC Report Nov. 70.

Parliament.
It works
like a
cigarette holder
works.

ARLIAMENT